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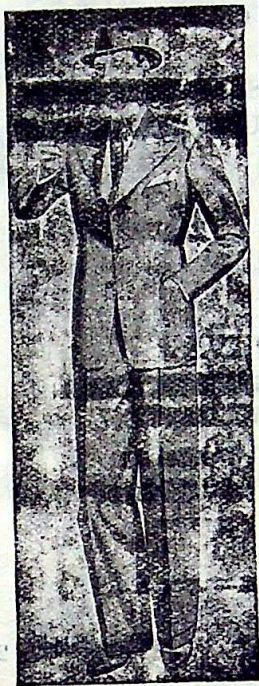
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PREFACE

Many guide books have been written for visitors to Kashmir. The good ones are either out of print or out of date. The writers of the rest, in our opinion, have not devoted adequate attention to the manifold requirements of a heterogenous class of visitors.

It is therefore that this guide sees the light. This guide is a miniature picture of Kashmir. It aims at equipping a visitor with travel, trade and talk information. It is hoped that with its assistance he will be able to enjoy best, the best in these lands and to avoid wastage of unnecessary time, energy and expense. It gives in a nut-shell the flow and the flicker of the valley of gods - its snow capped mountains, its undulating plains and the rich treasures of its old history and civilisation. It is at once a directory of information and a fascinating account of its multifarious charms.

Our eyes have been fixed on the unknown visitors for the 1947 and subsequent seasons. We have tried to anticipate and answer many questions which will arise in his mind. We will consider our efforts amply justified if it provides the help which it aims at.

Any suggestion for improvement will be gratefully received.

In the end we express our thanks to Mr. J. N. Vali for the constant help which he gave us in the preparation of this book.

LITERATUAE PALACE,

Srinagar,
August, 1, 1946

} D. N. Dhar.
S. N. Kaul.

DEDICATED

to

VISITORS TO KASHMIR:

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KASHMIR STANDARD PRESS

SRINAGAR KASHMIR

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KASHMIR

CHAPTER I

THE VALLEY OF KASHMIR

Special features.

Kashmir Valley - the Nature's model of poets' and prophets' paradise-forms part of an Indian state and is situated in the lap of the towering Himalayas on its Western edge. The climate of the valley is an invisible D. D. T. Many poets and philosophers have been inspired by its beauty and grandeur to ecstatic heights and many more have, year in and year out drunk deep at its fountain of health and happiness. The valley presents nude nature in a dazzling form revealing new charms at new seasons of the year.

Kashmir valley together with its mountains, lakes and rivers has become renowned far and wide as an ideal beauty spot. It is a land of multifarious attractions providing scope for the realisation of many a dream.

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Kailasa. The best place in Kailasa is Himalaya. The best place in Himalaya is Kashmir". So Says Kalhana in Rajatarangini*. The last of these three statements stands quite tested on the touchstone of reason. Let us reproduce what Lawrence wrote not long ago. "The Valley contains nearly everything that should make life enjoyable. There is sport, varied and excellent, there is scenery for the artist and the layman, mountains for the mountaineer, flowers for the botanist, a vast field for the geologists and magnificent ruins for the archaeologists. The epicure will find dainty fruits and vegetables, cheaper here than perhaps in any part of the world, while the lounge can pass delightful days of dolce far niente in the house-boats moored under the shady chinar trees^o." This is Kashmir described by Bernier as early as the seventeenth century as the "terrestrial paradise of the indies". According to Francis Younghusband many people have read from books and heard

*Rajatarangini (Lit: River of Kings) is an ancient History of Kashmir compiled by a reputed scholar named Kalhana in the 12th century. English translation by the late R. S. Pandit is available.

^oSir Walter Lawrence in "Valley of Kashmir"

from friends glowing descriptions of the country; but the reality has with most exceeded the expectation. One urdu poet contemptuously refers to paradise while describing Kashmir. He pertinently asks: what does heaven contain except one Hoor (fairy) and two Nadian (riveluts)? Heaven, he implies stands no comparison with Kashmir. Jawahar Lal Nehru thinks Kashmir to be a proper playground for Asia.

Kashmir, representing the valley and its mountainous surroundings, has won immortal fame for sport, scenery and artistic products. Hiking, hunting, fishing, golf, and skiing are some special sports that can be arranged here. There are few places in the world that can excel it in natural scenery. Its products like Shawls, Papier machie, embroidery are well known for their artistic nature. Kashmir has a combination of mountains and lakes, in which respect it can be compared with Switzerland. One can swim for hours together in calm clear lakes with an open sun overhead. The angler can spend hours with his fishing rod seated in a boat and moving along streams which abound in brown and rainbow trout. Walks through pine or poplar-lined avenues can be arranged

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with ease and comfort and delight. Picnics to places of historical or contemporary interest can become memorable events in one's life. There are magnificent ruins which amaze the laymen and speak volumes to the initiated. There are magnificent gardens with their velvety lawns, towering chinars, flowerbeds and ceaselessly playing fountains. There are objects of interest for the scientist and the artist. The snow capped mountains which surround the valley inspire alike the Poet and the Painter.

The river Jhelum mandering through the middle of the valley divides it into two. The river is navigable for a considerable distance and as such it permits easy boat traffic and enchanting boat residence. Houseboat life in the many lakes or by the river side is a highly popular speciality of the valley.

Area and Population.

For those to whom mysterious numbers have a meaning let us provide some factual information. The area of the Kashmir valley is 8,539 sq-miles. Population in 1941 was 17,28,705. Kashmir valley really consists of many valleys.

The principal one amongst these is the Jehlum valley. The other important valleys are Liddar Valley and Sindh Valley. These two valleys are side valleys with respect to the Jehlum valley. The three together constitute Kashmir Valley. Kashmir represents the valley and its surrounding mountains.

Kashmir Valley is situated roughly 5000 feet above sea level being surrounded by ranges of the great Himalayas whose average altitude is 12000 feet above sea level, though at places the peaks shoot much higher. These mountain ranges themselves enclose many miniature Kashmiries which add glory to the whole of which they form a part.

Kashmir is a part of the Jammu and Kashmir State. The area of the state is 84,471 sq. miles, its population being 40,21,616. By its area, much of which consists of mountainous regions it is the largest state in the whole of India.

Location.

Jammu & Kashmir State lies between $32^{\circ}-17'$ and $36^{\circ}-58'$ North latitude and $73^{\circ}-26'$

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and $80^{\circ}-30'$ East longitude. The State is surrounded on the east by the Chinese Tibet, on the west by N. W. F. Province, on the North by Russian and Chinese Turkistan and on the South by the Punjab. It is situated on the North Western side of India. The State consists of Kashmir Province, Jammu Province and some hilly districts.

The Vale of Kashmir is a saucer-shaped valley which is surrounded by a complete circle of snowy mountains. It is 84 miles long and 20-25 miles broad. The valley is surrounded on the east and the north by the Tibetan and semi-Tibetan tracts of Ladakh and Gilgit which form part of the State. These tracts have earned the name of "Sportsman's Paradise". In the west it has a common boundary with N. W. F. Province. In the south lies the Jammu Province and the Punch Jagir which are both parts of the State. The former is directly linked with the Punjab and the latter is linked with both the Punjab and N. W. F. Province.

Seasons.

A trip to this land of multifarious charms

if well planned can secure manifold return in improved health and added happiness for every bit of money and energy utilized. Which season should you select to pay homage to your soul and bid good-bye to your worries, for that is what a visit to Kashmir signifies? Every time is good time however for kisses and Kashmir. All seasons in the year have special loveliness to present to youth, adolescence and old age for convalescence, sport and holidaying. There are four seasons in Kashmir. Spring, Summer, autumn and winter. In spring you think spring to be the loveliest. Summer makes you forget the spring only to be itself forgotten in autumn. Winter would eclipse all these if you have a mind for Skiing. January and February constitute winter, March and April constitute spring. Summer extends from May to September. Autumn consists of October, November and December. Annual rainfall (including snowfall) in Kashmir Valley varies from 30 to 36 inches. June, July, September, November, December are usually free from rain. In other months except winter there is approximately 2-3" monthly rainfall. The above classification of seasons is only true to the central tracts of Kashmir. In places of altitude above 6000 feet usually

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autumn and spring get mixed up with winter. During winter there is snowfall. Usually, the higher the altitude, the greater and earlier is the snowfall.

Summer is the most crowded season since it is an ideal period for quite holidaying. Those days the valley provides a convenient and an interesting shelter against the unmitigating rigours of the scorching sun in the nearby plains. The other seasons are less frequented and suit only the adventurous minds. Spring is a period of uncertain weather. Rainfall is not quite unfrequent to supplement the dew in maintaining wild nature in a crystalline form. This season provides opportunities to witness the budding nature and the melting snow. Late spring offers delicious and luscious cherries. It offers opportunities to the Naturalist to study the wild flowers. The artist may delineate Nature in its new robes. Fast follows summer with its new fruits and flowers. In summer Nature is in full bloom. Autumn marks the gradual but majestic disappearance of all these glories which will be resurrected before long. Winter spreads a white shroud over hurried beauty made of a substance which must melt away in due course. In early spring trees stand

unadorned with any green foliage. As spring proceeds the Chinara and other trees gradually turn green and feel less frightening. In autumn the leaves get gilded before they perish. The Chinara leaf is a thing of beauty to them. The case is however different with the evergreens like the pine etc.

Spring and autumn are quite cold under darkness and under clouds. Under sun it is however quite nice. The mornings and evenings in these seasons demand a warm wear. The bedding requires a wintry setting.

The maximum temperature recorded in Srinagar the Capital city of Kashmir is usually in July and is round 97° F under shade. The Minimum temperature recorded in the same place is usually in February and is round 12° F under Shade.

The best time for fishing is September. April and early May are also good - Trekking and Hiking can best be arranged in August. Mid - October to Mid December is the time for small game shooting. Christmas is the best time for Ski-ing. June-September are the best months for Gulmarg, Pahalgam and such like places. Houseboat life can best be enjoyed in summer months.

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Important places

The best known place in Kashmir is Srinagar. Srinagar is the summer Capital of the Jammu and Kashmir State. It is the only city in the Kashmir Valley. It is situated in the centre of the Valley. A trunk road (Jehlum Valley Road) links it with Rawalpindi. Another trunk road (Banihal Cart Road) links it with Jammu (Winter Capital of the State and principal town in Jammu province). Jammu is the terminal point of a branch railway line. Both the roads mentioned above are about 200 miles long. Srinagar contains a number of hotels, houseboats, hospitals, shopping centres and cinemas. A detailed description of the city is given elsewhere in this book. Visitors to Kashmir mostly come direct to Srinagar. Srinagar is in itself a lovely hill station. Visitors usually plan trips to other places in the valley from Srinagar.

Gulmarg and Pahalgam are two renowned hill Stations in the Kashmir Valley. A detailed description of these places is to be found elsewhere. Less crowded but quite interesting from tourist point of view are: Sonamarg, Ganderbal, Achhabal, Kokarnag and Tangamarg. Besides

these there are places, some equally lovely, some lovelier, which are described in detail in this book.

Important commercial centres besides Srinagar are the following: Anantnag(sometimes known as Islamabad), Baramulla, Sopore, Kazigund, Shopaian, Bandipore, and Muzaffarabad.

Important road stations within the Valley on Banihal Cart Road are, Kazigund, Awan-tipora and Pampore; and on Jehlum valley road are, Domel, Uri and Baramulla.

Administrative Divisions

From the administrative point of view, Kashmir valley constitutes a province with Srinagar as the permanent provincial headquarters. Srinagar is the headquarter of the Governor of Kashmir who also is the District Magistrate. The Governor of Kashmir holds similar powers and responsibilities as are held by the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of a District in British India. Srinagar is also the seat of a permanent Court of District and Sessions Judge. Senior Superintendent of Police, the head of the Police in the Province, has also his office in Srinagar. Director Visitors,

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Bureau has his Office permanently in Srinagar. The offices of the Director Kashmir Valley Food Control Department and the Controller of Civil Supplies are also situated here.

The Province is divided for administrative convenience into three sub-divisions known as districts. Each of these districts is incharge of a Sub-divisional Magistrate for the purpose of maintaining law and order as well as for general administration. The Sub-divisional Magistrate performs similar functions as are performed by the Assistant Collector (I class) in British India. Each of these districts is divided into Tehsils. Tehsildar is the Chief executive officer of a Tehsil. The three sub-divisional headquarters are: Anantnag, Baramulla, and Muzaffarabad. The last of these though a part of the valley is only a barren hilly tract. These Sub-divisions are named after their headquarters. Anantnag District contains four perenial and one seasonal Tehsils. Anantnag, Srinagar, Kulgam and Pulwama are the permanent Tehsils. Pahalgam is a seasonal Tehsil. This district is also known as the Southern Wazarat. Baramulla district contains three whole year and one seasonal Tehsils. Budgam Baramulla, Handwara constitute whole year

Tehsils while Gulmarg is a seasonal Tehsil. This district is known as the Northern Wazarat. Every Tehsil contains atleast one Police station, one Hospital and one Post Office at its headquarters. Srinagar contains a good hospital arrangement. In Tangmarg, which is on the way to Gulmarg, there is a T. B. Sanitorium,

Kashmir province is part of the Jammu and Kashmir State. Maharaja Hari Singh is the Ruler of the state. His Highness Rules with the assistance of a Council of Ministers. The State has a High Court and a Privy Council. It has a Legislative Assembly. Two Ministers out of five are elected members of the Assembly. Srinagar is the summer headquarters of the Central offices and officers while Jammu is their winter headquarters.

Visitors' Bureau Department

Government Visitors' Bureau has its headquarters in Srinagar near the General Post office. The bureau has its branches at Pahalgam, Gulmarg, Domel, Ganderbal and Naginbag. Outside the valley it has its representatives at Rawalpindi, suchet - garh and Jammu. The Department Supplies on demand a lot of useful

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literature. The Department and its representatives help and guide the visitors in all matters. The head of the Department is known as Director Visitors Bureau. He is invested with some judicial powers as well.

The people

From the geographical, historical, cultural and linguistic point of view Kashmir forms a complete unit. People speak the Kashmiri dialect. Hindustani is however easily understood by most of the people with whom a visitor is likely to come in contact. Urdu together with English constitutes the lingua-franca. English is also understood by a large number of people. Kashmiri language has no script of its own and is usually written in persian or Devnagri scripts. The language is however seldom used for written communication and is confined to talks between the Kashmiries. Most of the people living in valley are Muslims. The people are quite serviceable and sympathetic. Kashmir lives on visitors and the people know it well.

Laws and Regulations.

Kashmir is part of an independant Indian

state. It has its own laws and regulations. The civil and criminal laws are, however, mostly similar to those Prevalent in British India. Cow killing is Prohibited though imported beef is allowed to be sold. Customs duty is leviable under rules on goods imported into or exported from the state. Import and export of certain goods is banned. Visitors are however permitted to import taxfree some quantity of certain goods. Rules concerning the same are reproduced elsewhere in this book. The system of control of prices etc. which prevails in British India operates in the state as well. The special rules governing stay in Government Dak Bungalows, mooring of Houseboats, Fishing and Shooting, Car and Bus fares, etc, are discussed in this book.

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CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL SKETCH:

Pre-historic history.

Reader! Art thou a tourist in Kashmir? Feel the land under your feet twice and thank heavens; for what seems terra-firma was only a subterranean region once. The land described by Bernier, the first European visitor, as "the terrestrial paradise of the indies" was many thousands of years back only part of a sea well linked with the oceans of the world. Tradition concurs with the opinion of the geologists on that score. The composition of the mountain rocks provides an unchallengeable testimony in support of this belief.

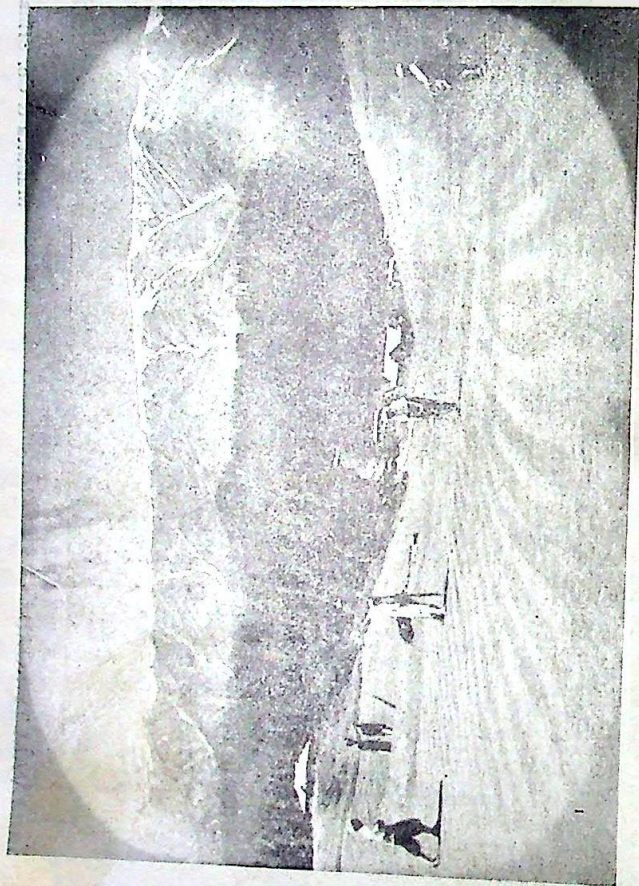
If you are only intending to be traveller, let it serve as an added attraction to visit what was once the home of the mermaids.

Real human history is said to begin with the 'word' that of Kashmir begins with its name. Kashmir has received in its name a rich legacy from one sage named Kashyap Rishi who lived in some unascertained era. Kashyap Rishi is reputed to have drained water out of the Satisara (i. e., the lake of Sati or Durga)



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Hridaynath Srinagar

which covered the whole of the valley of Kashmir.

Sources of history

Happy is the land which has no history, so goes the saying. Happy or unhappy, Kashmir has a history. Nothing else was to be expected. Kashmir was a jewel with which every Indian monorach liked to adorn his crown. i

The historian is not quite helpless in Kashmir in digging the past. To guide him in ancient period he has a very valuable written record-Rajatarangini. Rajatarangini (lit: river of kings) was written in the 12th century A. D, by a local scholar named Kalhana. This record has been continued up to the 16th century by others after Kalhana. Then there are ruins of all times and description which speak volumes to those who have developed archaeologists' sense. Post-16th century history is mostly clear except for certain details and enough documentary and other evidence is available to trace the passage of time. Whether like all history Kashmir history needs to be re-written is for the research scholars to see: for ourselves we consider it enough to give a broad outline of the history of Kashmir.

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Buddhistic period.

For most period of known history, Kashmir has been under the domination of foreigners. About 250 B. C. Kashmir was part of Asoka's extensive empire. Asoka's reign saw the infiltration of the Buddhistic faith and the erection of stupas and temples. The Buddhistic faith was however short lived. Hiuen Tsian, a Buddhist Chinese pilgrim, found very little of it in 631-633 A. D. Some of the stupas and temples remain though only in ruin. Asoka was the founder of the original city of Srinagar. The present site of Srinagar is however 4 miles down stream. The original location is known as Pandrathan. The Buddhist monarch was a keen appreciator of the Greek art and architecture. This resulted in the introduction of stone architecture and sculpture in Kashmir. The next important ruler was Kanishka (40 A. D.). In his time Buddhism reached the pinnacle of its glory in Kashmir. Thereafter began the rapid re-emergence of brahminism which Buddhism had tried to supersede.

Hindu period

This period marks the rule of Kashmir by Kashmiries. The first notable figure in the

period is that of Lalitaditya (699-736 A. D.) He was primarily a Kashmiri though he carried some foreign blood in his veins. He was a great ruler. He was intelligent, tactful, benevolent and ambitious. He dreamed of a world empire. He did fulfill a portion of his dream by subjugating some portions of the Punjab and the Tibet. Poets spoke of him as one who moved round the earth like the sun. He infused a vitality in the Government and created an expensive impulse which was to last for some time. Kashmir began to think about conquests instead of being itself the dominion of others. Lalitaditya was succeeded by weaklings till 855 A. D, when the throne was occupied by his grandson "Avantivarnum" who was as great as his grandfather. Avantivarnum ruled till 883 A. D. He founded the town of Avantipora about 17 miles from Srinagar which still retains the name though not the majesty of his time. This town was the capital of his empire. There he built two temples, one before and the other at the time of his succession to the throne. One was dedicated to Vishnu and the other to Shiva. Though in ruins they are even now quite interesting and instructive to see. Avantivarnum was fortunate in having an

"General" has the lowest expense ratio.

Engineer Suyya by name who possessed extraordinary capabilities. He observed that floods were common in Kashmir because flow of the river Jehlum was obstructed at one place. He had money thrown there. You would soon believe he was a mad man rather than an Engineer but read what happened. The moment people knew that money was at the bottom they jumped in search. During the salvage lasting for days so much of the silt was removed that the obstruction was over. Suyya had a lot of land reclaimed from the Wular lake, on which many villages have been built. Suyya pore (now Sopore) owes its existence to Suyya's Engineering feats. Though Avantivernum died only in 883 A. D. he has infused so much of strength in Kashmiries that the attempt of Mohamad of Ghaznavi to conquer Kashmir in 11th century proved an utter failure. The subsequent portion of the Hindu period is only full of dynastic revolutions, coup-de-etate and internecine wars. Mostly weaklings held the sceptre. There was, however, an interlude in this era of political instability. That was the brief reign of king Harsa (1089-1101 A.D.) He was however highly extravagant. He even robbed temples of precious articles to meet his requirements. This led to a rebellion in

which he was killed. All this time Islam was spreading fast in the neighbouring provinces of Kashmir.

Muslim period

This period experienced extreme types of rulers. Some of them like Mogals and Zain-ul-abdin did a great good to the land, while others like Skinder Butshikan and the Afgans were source of terrible oppression. This period begins with the invasion of tartars under Zulkadar Khan in the early 14th century. This invasion broke the resistance of the Hindus. Zulkadar Khan and his army perished soon but only after depopulating considerably the valley. Then came the invasion of Rinchan Shah of Tibet who came without religion and adopted Islam in Kashmir since Hindus would not accomodate him. He was a success. In 1343 A. D. the then Commander-in-chief Shah Mirza occupied the throne. In the second half of 14th century Mir Sayed Ali, a saintly person came from Hamadan. He converted most of the people to Islam. He was known as Shah Hamdan. A mosque commemorating him exist between third and fourth bridge in Srinagar. Early 15th century saw Sultan Skinder (known as Sultan But-shikan) occupying the throne.

His reign was characterised by persecution of the Hindus. He offered them the three alternatives of conversion, death or emigration. Most of them preferred the last alternative. His rule was however followed by a benevolent one. Zain-ul-abdin (1420-70 A. D.) succeeded Skinder. He was generous, brave and a popular ruler. He removed Poll Tax and other crippling restrictions imposed on the Hindus by his predecessor. He introduced Shawl industry, paper industry and sericulture. He patronised art and learning.

In 1532 Mirza Haider subdued the land and held it for some time on behalf of the fugitive empor Humayun. In 1586 Akbar finally and fully incorporated Kashmir in his dominions beginning therewith the Moghul rule which was to last for about two centuries. Akbar visited Kashmir thrice. He had land revenue settlement made. He built the Hari-parbat fort in Srinagar. Kashmir however saw more his son than of him.

Akbar's son and successor Jahangir passed many Summers in Kashmir with his beloved queen Noor Jahan. Noor Jhan must have found in Kashmir her beauty reflected in the inanimate. Jahangir began first to add "man to nature" in Kashmir. He built the famous

pleasure garden "Shalimar" which accomodates many modern Jahangirs and Noor Jahans every year. He built Achchabal and Verinag gardens. These gardens must have provided an appropriate background for his glamorous companion.

Shah Jahan, Jahangir's son has also left his stamp on the valley. During his time Nishat was built with all its chinars and fountains and lawns. He laid out the garden attached to the famous spring "Chashma Shahi". Then came his son Aurangzeb accompanied by the Frenchman Bernier. The French traveller was impressed with everything he saw here. Writing in 1665 he says "In truth the kingdom surpasses in beauty all that my warmest imagination had anticipated". He found Kashmir wearing the appearance of a fertile and highly cultivated garden. He wondered at the "prodigious output of Shawls".

With the decline of Mogals the affairs took a downward course. In 1750 A. D. Afgans came to power. Their rule was cruel. They effected almost an universal conversion to Islamic faith by force. The Hindus were oppressed to an unimaginable limit. Their killing was regarded a pleasure, their plunder a duty. Atlast some Kashmiries sought help from Ranjit Singh the powerful Sikh ruler

of the Punjab. In 1819 Ranjit Singh accompanied by Gulab Singh defeated the Afgan Governor and annexed the land to his dominions.

Sikh Period 1819-1846 A.D.

Sikh period was a short period to be followed by the rule of the present dynasty. Ranjit Singh died soon after the annexation of Kashmir (1839). There was a mutiny in Kashmir which Gulab Singh put down. Subsequently in 1845-46 there was the British Sikh war. In this war Gulab Singh helped the British to secure an early victory. Sikhs were defeated in the battle of Sobraon on Feb: 10, 1846.

Early Dogra period 1846-1925 A.D.

Raja Gulab Singh was the founder of the present ruling Dynasty. He was a Dogra Rajput descendant from a princely house in Jammu who rose to very high position during and after Ranjit Singh. Early in 1846 he was installed as the Prime Minister of the Punjab States. In March 1846 under a treaty with the British, Kashmir acquired by the British from the Sikh only recently was transferred to Gulab Singh and his descendents in return of Rs. 75 lakhs. Thence onwards Kashmir became part of the

Jammu and Kashmir State, having common administration with Jammu territory of which Gulab Singh had been a Raja since 1819.

Gulab Singh was a heroic person who became a king by his own efforts. His rule which was short lived (1846-57) was characterised by the annexation of certain semi-Tibetian tracts and by some reforms in administration. He was a stern ruler. He made efforts to improve the economic condition within the valley. His biographer Mr. K. M. Pannikar writing in 1930 speaks of him "as a solitary figure of political eminence" in a "century barren of historical achievement". According to Mr. Pannikar Gulab Singh is the only figure in Indian History, "who could be said to have extended the geographical boundaries of India". The reference is to the Tibetan tracts conquered.

Gulab Singh was succeeded by his son Ranbir Singh (1857-1885). Ranbir Singh was a peace loving person. During his reign the administration acquired a modern setting. Post and Telegraph Departments were set up. In his time excessive rain caused a great famine in the valley. Jhelum Valley road was constructed to suit wheeled traffic.

Ranbir Singh was succeeded in 1885 by his eldest son Partap Singh. Partap Singh's reign (1885 - 1925) was an

era of peace, plenty and progress. Development in educational institutions and means of communication is a special feature of his reign. Regular settlement took place in his time under the supervision of two trained and experienced civil service officers Messrs Lawrence and Talbot. The modernisation forces which had begun to work earlier gathered momentum during his time. The Co-operative Department was started. Two full Colleges and two Technical Institutions were started in the State. Electricity was introduced in Kashmir. Some hospitals were organised, Partap Singh was every inch a diplomat. By allowing a free audience to the public and ready redress of their grievances he invited tremendous respect and created an indelible impression. He started life as a libertine and ended it in repentant religiosity. For most period of his reign he spent a considerable period of the mornings in prayer. People used to present him bunches of flowers and in the process recount their grievances. This made him highly popular. In 1925 he was succeeded by his nephew.

Modern Kashmir, 1925-46 A.D.

The present ruler Maharaja Harisingh born in 1895 is the child of fate. He ascended

ded the throne because Partap Singh had no natural issue. He ascended the throne at the age of 30 after having received full Military training, after having acquired sufficient administrative experience and having drunk deep at the various fountains of western civilization. He is a man of tastes possessing mature political opinions. He possesses capacity to act when he chooses. He was probably the first Indian prince to publicly suggest that princes should be willing to enter into new treaties with any central Indian Government which might succeed the Britishers and that they should not harp too much on the irrevocability of treaties with the British crown. He has many times issued welcome through sensational statements and provided front page news. His statement at the time of Cripps visit referred to the "crippling restrictions" under which the Indian princes suffered and revealed his innate sympathy for introducing effective and tangible reforms.

The State has considerably progressed during his rule both economically as well as politically. Since 1934 a Legislative Assembly has been functioning in the state. Since 1939 it has a majority of elected members. Though the Assembly remains mostly a debating

society, yet it marks a step quite in advance of the state of affairs in other states. Since 1944 two elected representatives from this house have been appointed as Ministers. In all there are at present five Ministers including the Prime Minister. The present Ministry consists of the following persons:-

Prime Minister...R.B.Ram Chandra Kak,
B.A.

Revenue Minister...Dewan Anantram, B.A.
L.L.B.

Home Minister...Captain Ganga Ram
(elected)

Public Works Minister...Mirza Afzal Beg,
B.A. L.L.B (elected)

Development Minister M.G.Mekhri Esq.,
B.A., LL.B.

In the beginning of the present Maharaja's rule the practice was to recruit experienced I.C.S. men usually on "lent service" basis as Ministers. Some of these Ministers have been highly serviceable. Messrs P.K. Wattal, V.N. Mehta, Wajahat Hussain and last but not the least important Sir Gopalaswami Ayanger have left their indelible stamp on almost everything they touched. The last of these was a political genius. He was a cool, calculating, stern and progressive administrator. He functioned as

Prime Minister for over five years and retired only in 1943. Prior to his holding the reins of State administration, the political atmosphere had become surcharged with communal bitterness. In 1931 there have been communal riots which led to Glancy Commission. He restored order where there was chaos. During his Premiership the main political organisation in Kashmir, the Muslim Conference changed its name to Jammu & Kashmir National Conference discarding its communal wear for national robes. The leader of the organisation is Sheikh Abdulla. This is the main political organisation in the State. The other political parties in Kashmir are: Sanatan Dharma Yavuk Sabha, Muslim Conference etc.

The period 1925 onwards has seen a considerable modernisation in the State. A number of modern factories has sprung up. The indigenous arts and crafts however received a set back during the depression years. They have been resurrected with redoubled vigour during war period.

The Boulevard round the Dal lake, the lamp posts on the Shankaracharya hill, the Cinema halls, the flood lights in the Shalimar, the exhibition, the new Hari Singh Hospital, the regular Bus services together with a

number of Colleges, Hospitals, Hotels, and Banks are all the growth of the post 1925 period.

Prior to 1925 a trip to Kashmir was an adventure. Now it is a pleasure. Sitting in a car or a station wagon or a Buss in the morning in Rawalpindi you can expect to take your after-noon tea in some decent hotel in Srinagar. The same day you might see a picture in some cinema and stroll a few miles on the Boulevard before you go to sleep.

Srinagar is the summer capital of the State. The present Maharaja has one son named Shree Karan Singh. He is betrothed to the princess of Rathlam State.

CHAPTER III

Way to Srinagar

Routes to Srinagar

There are three routes to Srinagar from British India. They start respectively from Rawalpindi, Jammu (Tawi) and Havelian. All these three places are railway stations. The following chart prepared by the Visitors' Bureau Department fully describes these routes:-

Route No. 1— (Rawalpindi to Srinagar *via* Murree-Kohala Jhelum Valley Road)

NAME of STAGES.	Distance.	Height above sea level	Remarks.
Rawalpindi	0 miles	1670 ft.	P. O; T. O; Hospital, Banks, Motor Agencies. Big Market, Railway Station. A branch of the Kashmir Govt. Visitors Bureau in charge of 2 Tourist Bureau Assistants is established here to give information and as assistance to Visitors to Kashmir.

1 Bharakao 13 miles 1940 ft. P. O; Bazar.
 2 Tret 12/25 ,, 3300 ,, P. O; T. O;
 Dak Bungalow
 with 4 Bed
 rooms, Dining
 room.

3 Sunny Bank
 (Murree) 12/37 ,, 6500 ,, P.O;T.O; Hotel.

4 Dewal 12/49 ,, 4350 ,, P. O.

5 Kohala 15/64 ,, 1800 ,, P.O; T.O; Dak-

Bungalow with
 8 Bed rooms 1
 Dining and 8
 Dressing & bath
 Rooms. Custo-
 ms post to
 Kashmir territory

6 Domel 21/85 ,, 2230 ,, P. O; T. O;
 Dispensary, Cus-
 -toms House,
 Dak Bungalow,
 with 5 sets, each
 set consisting of
 one bed room,
 one dressing
 room, one bath.

and one Comm-
on dining room
Inspection Bun-
galow with 4
bed rooms.

Hindu Kitchen
with 2 bed rooms

7 **Garhi** 14/99 ,, 2630 ,,

8 **Hatian** 11/110 ,, 3000 ft.

9 **Chinari** 5/115 ,, 3800 ,, P.O., T. O., Dak-
Bungalow with 5
sets, each set con-
sisting of one bed
room, one dressing-
room, one W. C.
and one Common
dining room.

10 **Chakothei** 5/120 ,, 3780 ,, P. O., Rest House

with 2 sets of rooms
each set consisting
of one bed room,
one bath room, one
drawing room and
one verandah. Two
extra bed rooms

and bath rooms in
attached quarters.
9 rooms in out
houses.

11 Uri

13/133 „ 4450 „ P. O. T. O. Dispensary, Dak Bungalow with 6 sets of rooms, each set consisting of one bed room, one bath room, one dressing room, one common dining room & 4 verandas. Hindu kitchen with three bed rooms, one bath room and one dressing room.

12 Rampur

13 $\frac{1}{2}$ /146 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 4840 „ P. O., Dak-Bungalow with 4 sets of rooms each set consisting of one drawing room, one dressing room, one W. C. and bath room, one common dining room, out houses with 5 rooms.

Hindu kitchen
with 3 rooms
and 2 bath rooms.
Rest house with
one sitting room,
2 bed rooms, 2
bath rooms and 2
rooms in servants'
line

13 Baramu. 15½/162 miles 5200 ft P. O; T.O;
IIa Dispensary

14 Pattan 17/179 „ 5210 „ P. O; T.O.

15 Srinagar 17/196 „ 5214 „ P. O; T. O.

Hotels, Hospitals
Banks, summer
Capital of Govern-
ment.

Route No. 2:— (Jammu to Srinagar via
Banihal Road)

Name of Stages	Distance	Height above sea level	Remarks
Jammu	0 miles	1000 ft.	P.O., T. O., Dak- Bungalow with seven bed rooms,

Hindu and Muslim
Kitchens. Hospitals.
Winter Capital
of Government.
Two Branches
of the Visitors
Bureau are
established
at Jammu and
Suchet Garh to
give informa-
tion and assis-
tance to the Visi-
tors to Jammu
and Kashmir.

- 1 Nargrota $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles 1165 ft. Small village & Bazar.
- 2 Jhajjar $13\frac{1}{4}/20\frac{1}{2}$,, 1630 ,, P. O., Rest House with 4 Bed rooms.
- 3 Tikri $7/27\frac{1}{2}$ miles 2455 ft. Inspection shelter, no catering partly furnished.
- 4 Udham-
pur $13/40\frac{1}{4}$,, 2348 ,, P.O., T.O., Dak-
Bungalow with 6,

Bed rooms. Dispensary, large town, Bazar, Rest house with 2 bed rooms.

- 5 Dram-
thal 13/53 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles 3500 ft. Inspection shelter, partly furnished, no catering, P. O.
- 6 Kud 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ /65 „ 5700 „ Dak Bungalow with three bed rooms, Hindu & Muslim Kitchen Rest house with 2 bed rooms.
- 7 Batote 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ /77 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ 5116 „ Dak Bungalow, with five bed rooms, P. O., T. O., Dispensary Hindu & Muslim Kitchens.
- 8 Ramban 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ /94 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 2250 „ Dak Bungalow P. O., T. O., Dispensary.
- 9 Ramsu 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ /108 „ 3799 „ Bazar & Shops.

10 Banihal $10\frac{1}{4}/118\frac{1}{4}$ miles 5330 ft. P. O., T. O.,
Hindu & Muslim
Kitchens. Rest
house with two
bed rooms.

After leaving Banihal the road descends
direct to the Banihal pass and crosses by tunnel
640 ft. long at a height of 8985 ft.

11 Upper
Munda $29\frac{1}{4}/147\frac{1}{2}$ 7224 „ Dak Bungalow
with 3 bed
rooms.

12 Qazi
Gund $10/157\frac{1}{2}$ 5667 „ Dak Bungalow,
P. O., T. O.

13 Khanna-
bal $12\frac{1}{2}/170$ 5236 „ P. O., T. O.,
Dak Bungalow.

14 Awanti-
pura $15/185$ 5225 „ P. O.

15 Srinagar $18/203$ 5214 „ Hotels, P. O.,
T.O., Hospitals,
Banks, Summer
capital of Govt.

NOTE:— Digdole, Peerah, Jhajjar, Inspection shelters,
partly furnished, no catering.

Route No. 3:—(Havelian to Srinagar via Muzaffarabad).

Name of stages.	Distance.	Height above sea level.	Remarks.
1 Havelian			
2 Abbottabad	9 miles	4010 ft.	Dak Bungalow P. O., T. O., Hospital, Bank, Military Can- tonment.
3 Mansehra	16 „	3550 „	Dak Bungalow P. O., T. O., Hospital.
4 Gari Habi Ullah	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ /35 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	2655 „	Dak Bungalow P. O., T. O., The Town and Bazar of Garbi Habibullah is half a mile away from here.
5 Domel	14 „	2230 „	P. O., T. O., Dak Bungalow, Hospital and Customs House.

- 1 For onward journey to Srinagar see route No. 1 above from Domel.
- 2 Visitors intending to stay in Kashmir for a period of 5 or 6 months will find the month of May the best period for the up journey.

STAY ENROUTS.

From Rawalpindi to Srinagar, cars for the whole year and buses for the summer months, usually cover the distance in one day. This route is most commonly adopted. Jammu route normally involves one day in car and two days in bus. For winter months the Jammu route is closed to traffic. The chart given above reveals the number of Stations and Sub-stations on the way. Usually in these places some small markets are to be found. Arrangements for board and lodge can conveniently be made. At most of these places Government Dak Bungalows exist (see the above chart) Stay in them is quite comfortable. Herein we give in a summary form the main rules Governing stay in these Dak Bungalows (and other staging Bungalows in the State). A visitor is advised to call for a copy of the rules and sanctioned food tariff schedule on arrival in the Dak Bungalow.

Staging Bungalow Rules

1. Travellers are entitled to occupy the Bungalow according to priority of arrival.
2. Except as provided in other rules, one rupee per head is charged as rent for a stay of 24 hours or part thereof.

3. No charges are made for children under 12 years of age.

4. Stay for less than one hour is not charged whereas stay for less than three hours is charged annas eight only. Travellers taking only supplies from Khansaman and not using the Bungalow are also not charged anything.

5. No person can claim shelter for more than 24 hours as a matter of right.

6. Khansaman of the Bungalow will provide food for travellers. Payment must be made according to the sanctioned tariff. European Stores and Liquors are also normally available. The Sanctioned rates for some items are as follows:-

(a) On Cup of tea with buttered toast is charged annas eight.

(b) One cup of tea with two eggs is Charged annas ten.

(c) One egg, one cup of tea, are each charged one anna.

(d) Non-vegetarian dinner with two meat dishes, etc., is charged Rupees Two only.

(e) Standard European dinner is charged Rupees two and annas eight

CHAPTER IV.

SRINAGAR.

General Description.

Srinagar literally means the city of sun. It is the name of a city which is situated in the heart of the Kashmir valley. Srinagar is the only city of Kashmir and is an important centre of tourist traffic and business world.

Situated 5,209 feet above sea level, Srinagar constitutes a decent and lovely hill station set amidst delightful surroundings which make it, in many respects, the finest among the fine pleasure resorts of the world. The city is divided into two by the river Jehlum which calmly and majestically runs through it. A net work of channels breaks off and re-joins the river at different points. The main river and these channels are navigable. Boats known locally as Shikaras, ply up and down these water courses from one corner to another giving Srinagar the appearance of a Venice in the Himalayas. The gondolas have their counterpart in the Shikaras which though different in design are used for similar purposes.

The city was founded by Parvarsina the second, who ruled Kashmir from 79 A. D. to 139 A.D. All the modern amenities like elec-

tricity, tap water, metalled roads, hotels, clubs and cinemas are available in the city. There is arrangement for swimming, boating and golf "Dine, Drink and Dance" programme needs no special order.

With a permanent population of about two hundred thousand, the city encloses an area which is about four miles long and about two miles broad. Seven bridges span the river Jehlum at intervals as it winds its way through the city. These bridges were originally built by different rulers between the 15th and 18th centuries. Some of these bridges have recently been rebuilt. These bridges bear special names. They are known as Amira Kadal, Habba Kadal, Feteh Kadal, Zaina Kadal, Ali Kadal, Nawa Kadal and Safa Kadal. They are sometimes numerically designated in the order given above. Thus Amira Kadal is also called 1st Bridge. The area surrounding a bridge is also known by the same name as the bridge. Thus Amira Kadal also refers to certain Mohallas and streets which lie in the vicinity of the Amira Kadal bridge. The city proper is situated on the two banks of the river Jehlum, from Amira Kadal down stream up to a few furlongs below Safa Kadal, the seventh bridge. From Amira Kadal upwards begins an area which is spoken of as the civil lines. While the city proper shelters the local inhabitants and is composed of old

fashioned houses, the civil lines consisting mostly of new built houses of modern design accommodate most of the foreign and tourist residents.

The civil line begins from Amira Kadal and ends on the one point at Badamibagh cantonment, on the second point at Gagribal on the Dal Lake and on the third point just above Convent buildings. The first two sides implied in the above statement lie to the right of the flowing river. The first of these sides which is of primary importance may roughly be divided into the following sections in order of their distance from Amira Kadal:- Amira Kadal Section. Residency section. Sonawar Bagh section. Munshi Bagh section. A broad metalled road runs through all these sections. A wide path closed to wheeled traffic runs on the banks of the river Jehlum in the Residency section which is spoken of as the Bund. Shankaracharya hill is close to these sections. Dal Lake is near the Residency Section. The four sections taken together are about 2 miles long.

So much about civil line. The city proper is easier to see than to describe. The best way of having a look at the city is by engaging a boat at Amira Kadal and passing in it through all the seven bridges. The banks of the river are crowded with three storeyed houses which have only so much in common that none resembles the other completely. A speciality

of Kashmir is the mud roofed house which automatically grows grass and flowers as if to camouflage itself. Such houses are really delightful to see if not to reside in, but they are unfortunately fast disappearing. A number of such constructions can be seen from the boat as it follows the meandering river. The river trip is so common and popular that it has given rise to a number of show rooms, sale depots and sign boards at various points on the river banks. Some of the best known of Kashmir Art Firms have their show rooms on banks just below the third Bridge. Close to the 1st Bridge is to be found on the left side a good shopping centre known as Hari Singh High Street. Close by lies the Exhibition ground and the Secretariat. On both sides of the river roads pass through the heart of the city right up from Amira Kadal downwards. Jehlum valley road mostly passes on the left fringes of the city till it reaches Amira Kadal.

Where to stay.

Stay arrangements in Srinagar can be made in hotels, houses, tents and houseboats. Arrangements can be made through correspondence in advance. A number of hotel and houseboat convassers meet a visitor on arrival. The best hotel in Srinagar is Nedou's Hotel situated in the Residency section

referred to above. The other good hotels are the following:—

- (a) Lake View Hotel. (b) Bombay Guest House
- (c) Hotel Savoy. (d) Park Hotel (e) Regina Hotel.
- (f) National Hindu Hotel. (g) Magestic Hotel (h) Coronation Hotel. (i) Shalimar Hotel.
- (j) Punjab Muslim Hotel. (k) Khalsa Hotel.
- (l) Bharat Hindu Hotel. etc. etc.

Some Boarding Houses are run by the following;

- (a) Mrs. Byrne. (b) Mrs. Amsbury. (c) Mrs. Gatmall, (d) Mrs. O, Cornor, Houses, Tents

and House Boats are best to arrange through some Tourist agency Here is a list of some Tourist Agencies:

- (a) Continental Fairways. Post Box No: 39
- (b) Hind Tourist near Regal Cinema.
- (c) Cockburns Agency. (d) Hill Homes Co.
- (e) Kashmir General Agency. (f) Army Agency
- (g) Himalayan Agency. (h) Peston Jee & Co.,
- (i) Munwar Shah & sons. (j) Kashmir Visitors Agency. (k) Universal Agency. (l) Eastern Agency, etc. etc.. All these agencies have their offices on the Residency road or on the Bund. Some of the Hotels mentioned above are situtated near Amira Kadal. Some near Dal Lake and some in Munshi Bagh.

Medical Aid

The following are the chief Hospitals in

Srinagar:-

(a) Hari Singh Civil Hospital (b) C.M.S. Hospital (c) Kashmir National Hospital. (d) D. J. Zenana Hospital (e) Kashmir Nursing Home (f) Civil Veterinary Hospital (g) R.R. Charitable Hospital. Hospitals (a) and (c) are situated in Karan Nagar which is about one mile from Amira Kadal. Hospitals (b) and (e) are situated near Residency Section. Hospitals (f) and (g) are situated near Amira Kadal

The following is a list of Specialist Doctors:-

(a) Dr. Gwash Lal, Superintendent Hospitals (a), (b) Dr. Rawlence, Residency Surgeon, (c) Dr. Balwant Singh. Hospital-(c)-(d) Dr. Gabbey Hospital-(d)-(e) Dr. Soni, Dental Surgeon Hospital (a).

The following is a list of general Doctors:-

(a) Drs. Peshin and Chogtu, Kashmir National Hospital. (b) Drs. Atri Mohan Singh Swamy and Lady Dr. Suberwal private practitioners. Amirakadal (c) Doctor Omkar Nath, H. S. Hospital Etc., Etc.

*A number of Chemist Firms are to be found
The following Firms in the Residency Section
may be noted:-*

(a) Lambert & Co (b) Harker & Co. (c) Car & Co
(p) Sunshine & Co. In Amira Kadal there is

Smith & Co. The private practitioners also have chemists attached to them. There are a number of chemists and Dentists in the city proper. Hasan Bros. & Kak Bros. the well known opticians have their shop on the Residency Road.

Cinema and Shopping

There are three cinema halls. Palladium is situated in Amira Kadal. Regal and Amrish are situated on Residency road a few furlongs away. Regal usually shows English films.

There are two wholesale markets in Srinagar. One is in Amira Kadal and the other in Maharaj Gunj near the 4th Bridge. Retail shops line all roads in the city proper.

In the civil line good shops exist in Amira Kadal and the Residency section. In the Residency section both the Bund and the road contain good decent shops. Some of the provision dealers there are the following:-

(a) S. N. Channa & Sons (b) Peston Jee & Co
(c) Western Stores. (d) Kashmir General Agency
(e) Munawar Shah & Sons. (f) Cockburns Agency
Etc. Etc. The leading book Stalls in the Residency Section are the follows:-

(a) Literature Palace (b) Rainas News Agency
(c) Drupdey's Book Stall. The following good tailors are to be found there:- (a) Navayug
(d) F. E. Paul. The following Photographers are to be found there:-

a) Mahatta & Co., (b) Datta Photo House
 (a) Preco Studio. The following dealers in Arts and Crafts of Kashmir are to be found in the Residency Section:- (a) Ganemede (b) Suffering Moses (c) P. Ragho Ram & Sons (d) Shah Bros. (e) Bahar Shah & Sons (f) Asia Crafts (g) Kashmir Art Manufacturers (h) Ghulam Mohi-ud-din etc., etc.

The Amira Kadal market contains some good provisions and Sundries dealers. Maisuma, which is close by has some shops which deal in Kashmir products.

Banks and Clubs

The following Banks are to be found:-

(a) Lloyds Bank Ltd. (b) Imperial Bank of India. (c) Punjab National Bank Ltd. (d) Bharat Bank Ltd. (e) Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd (f) Traders Bank Ltd. (g) National Bank of Lahore Ltd. (h) Federal Bank of Kashmir Ltd. All these Banks have their main business offices either in Amira Kadal or on the Residency road. Banks (a) and (b) have seasonal branches at Gulmarg. Bank (e) has a seasonal Branch in Pahalgam.

There are three clubs in Srinagar. Amar Singh Club owned by the Government, is situated in Sonawar Bagh. It is primarily an officer's Club though membership is open

CONTINENTAL FAIRWAYS—TOUR ORGANISERS

to non-officials as well. The other two Clubs Srinagar English Club and Harrison Club, are situated in the Residency Section. While Amar Singh has mostly Indian membership, the other two Clubs have mostly European membership.

Prominent Educational Institutions.

Here is a list of some prominent Educational Institutions:- (a) Amar Singh Degree College D. A .V. College (b) Amar Singh Technical Institute. (d) S. P. College (e) Hindu College (f) Presentation Convent College (g) Hadow Memorial High School. (h) D.A.V. High School (i) Biscoe High. school etc. etc.

Government Offices.

Most of the Government offices are situated in the Government Secretariat. The Secretariat is located on the left Bank of the river Jehlum about two furlongs below Amira Kadal. Close by are the offices of the Governor, The Controller of Civil Supplies, and the Director Food Control. The Controller Civil Supplies deals with price Control and all the rationed articles except rice and firewood. Rice card can be obtained by the visitors from the office of the Director Food Control. Firewood can be obtained through the concerned officer whose office is situated near Palladium Talkies The Tourist Bureau and the Game Warden's

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offices are situated along the Residency road near the main Residency gate. Central Police offices and the courts are situated near Palladium Talkies in Amira Kadal.

Transport Agencies.

All the transport agencies have their main booking offices in Amira Kadal. The important ones are the following:-

(a) Punjab Transport Service. (b) L.S.K.T. Ltd (c) P.K.T. Ltd. (d) Sohan Lal Murree Kashmir Transport Ltd. (e) A.C.D. and Sons. (f) N.W.R. Out Agency. Kashmir Visitors Service (h) Kashmir Durbar Bus Service Ltd. etc. etc. The Aerodrome is situated about 9 miles from Srinagar. A regular service is expected to start shortly.

Religious Institutions

For Christians there is a Protestant and Roman Catholic Church. The Garden attached to the Protestant Church is maintained in an excellent condition and deserves a visit.

There are some good places of Muslim religious importance. One of such places is the Jamma Masjid. This is situated near the Hariparbat Fort. This mosque was found by Sultan Sikandar Shah in 1388 A. D. Another is Shah Hamdan Ziarat (See Chapter II) This mosque is Situated near the Fourth bridge on

LITERATURE PALACE for Periodicals

the right bank of river Jehlum. Mukludum Sahib's Ziarat is situated near Hariparbat Fort. Hazratbal Ziarat, where thousands assemble for Friday prayers is situated near Naseem Bagh. about 5 miles from Srinagar. A hair of prophet Mohamed is reputed to be preserved in Hazaratbal. Hazratbal is situated by the side of the Dal Lake and accordingly has both a land and a lake approach.

Some important religious places of Hindus may also be mentioned. On the top of the Shankeracharya hill there is a temple. The Shankeracharya hill rises 1000 feet above the plain. The Temple on the hill was originally built by Jalaka, the son of Asoka, in 200 B.C. The temple was rebuilt in the 6th century A. D. The Shankeracharya hill is also sometimes known as Takhet-i-Sulaiman. A number of temples is also to be found round the Hariparbat Fort. The Fort was built by Akber over a hill which rises 400 feet above the plain. A visit to the Fort needs permission from the Director Visitors' Bureau. Mukh-dum Sahib's Ziarat and Jamina Masjid lie near by. Yet another important Hindu temple is to be found on the left banks of the river Jehlum near 3rd bridge. This is Rugh Nath Mandir. Near Dal-gate there is Durga Nugh temple. Shankeracharya, Hariparbat, Jama Masjid and Shah Hamdan Masjid are of high archeological importance.

Place to visits

Some places in the Srinagar which deserve a visit have been mentioned in the description of religious and educationl Institutions. The Exhibition will be dealt in separately.

The famous Dal Lake will be described in a subsequent chapter. Besides these a few other places may be mentioned which are fit for a visit. One of such places is Srinagar Museum, which is quartered in a building on the left side of the river Jehlum about two furlongs above Amira Kadal. The Srinagar Public Library is also to be found in the same building. A quiet public garden is close by.

About two furlongs below the 7th bridge lies the weir. The weir constitutes a device to maintain high water level in the river Jehlum during days when the level would have been lower than desirable primarily for proper mooring of the Houseboats and river transports. The weir is a delightful sight as it gives rise to fine artificial water falls. An evening stroll by the Boulevard on the Dal Lake is considered good. The protestant Church garden should be visited. Shankeracharya should be climbed preferably in the morning. It provides a fine view of the whole city. A visit to H. S. Zanana park (near Exhibition grounds) is recommended for lady tourists.

Jehlum and the Houseboats

Jehlum known locally as Vyeth is the main river of Kashmir. It has its source in Verinag (See chapter on Mogal gardens). The river is navigable for a considerable distance, particularly so from Khanabal (B.C.Road) to Baramulla (J.V.Road). The river widens into a big lake called Wular about 20 miles below Srinagar. The river is also linked with some lakes through streams. The famous Dal Lake is linked to the river through two normally navigable canals. Some natural and artificial streams break away and rejoin the river at different points. Liddar joins the Jehlum at Sangam about 20 miles above Srinagar. Sindh river joins it at Shadipur about 12 miles below Srinagar. Jehlum and some of the lakes and streams connected with it are navigable for a considerable distance. This has given rise to water traffic and water residence. There are three "vehicles" which deserve to be considered. Shikaras signifies a small boat meant for short trips. Special shikaras known as Spring Shikaras have spring seats. Shikaras are employed for one day trip to Shalimar, Nishat and Cheshma Shahi (all Mogal Gardens) through the Dal Lake. The rates are controlled. They are normally engaged on return journey basis. The other vehicle is Doonga. This is the

original Kashmiri type of boat meant for permanent or long term residence and long distance journey. The charges are cheap. Donga of new design known as Donga Houseboats are fast appearing. The original type has roof and sides of matting.

Donga has gradually given rise to what is now a distinct category known as the Houseboat. They are modelled usually on similar boats to be found in Thames. Some of these Houseboats provide highly comfortable residence. They are usually 75-100 feet long 10-15 feet broad. A kitchen boat or a Donga is normally attached to every houseboat. Most of the Houseboatmen (known as Hanjis or Manjis) provide both "board and lodge". The Houseboats have varying number of bedrooms, drawing rooms etc. Houseboats should be arranged only after inspection and all terms must be clearly settled. A number of servants is attached to every Houseboat. Rates are controlled. Private messing can be conveniently had. There are a number of mooring ghats in Srinagar. From High Court building upwards in Amira Kadal these Ghats are registered. The rent for "A" Class registered Ghat is Rs. 12/- and for "B" Class registered Ghat is Rs 8/- per month. It should be settled before hand as to who is to pay rent for the registered Ghat if it is to be occupied. Rent

for mooring in registered Ghats outside Municipality is annas eight per day. The Rent Collector should be asked for a copy of the rules when he makes a call. Only a few Ghats are registered within and outside the Municipality.

Dal Lake.

Dal Lake is situated on one end of Srinagar. It is surrounded on three sides by mountains. The lake is five miles long from north to south and two miles broad from east to west. At the foot of the mountain surrounding it are to be found Nishat, Shalimar, Cheshma Shahi (Mogal gardens) and Harwan. The lake contains two prominent islands known as Sona (golden) lenk (island) and Ropa lenk (silver island). The lake is not wholly a circular stretch of water. There are projecting marshes which divide it into three portions. Floating gardens formed from weeds and earth lie to the west of the lake. Large scale vegetable cultivation takes place in these gardens. Various sections of the lake are approachable through many canals. One of such canals leads along Rainawari through which most of the traffic passes to the Mogal gardens surrounding the Dal Lake. Dal gate which is situated just near the Nedu's Hotel marks an important entrance to the lake. A well metalled road as the Boulevard covers considerable portion of the eastern banks of the lake. Less than a

Continental Fairways For Kashmir Goods

mile from the Dalgate along the Boulevard is a point known as Gagribal. A wide view of the lake is obtainable here. At Gagribal in the lake there are some bathing boats where good swimming and diving is arranged. Houseboat are to be found moored along the canal (in itself a part of the lake) which links Dal gate with Gagribal. Just on one side of Gagribal is the Maharaja's palace. Nearby is Kabutar Khana which is a private hut of Maharaja built in the lake on raised ground. A night trip to the lake in full moon is highly recommended. For quick trips Shikaras are employed. On another side of the Dal lake lies Nagin Bagh. There are many bathing boats to be found. Srinagar English Culb has a branch there. A market lies nearby. This has been a haunt of European soldiers during War time. It looks like a lake in a lake. Numerous houseboats are normally moored round Nagin Bagh.

Excursions from Srinagar.

There are long and short excursions possible. Short excursions are to places of contemporary or historical interest in Srinagar proper which have been described already. Short excursions can also be arranged to the Dal lake and or to nearby Mogal Gardens and ancient monuments (described in a later chapter).

Short excursions can be made either in a boat or in a wheel carriage. To start with a Sunday trip in a Shikara to Shalimar, Nishat and Cheshma Shahi is suggested. A good spring Shikara with a crew of two adults should not cost more than five rupees. Long excursions are possible to many places. The chapter on prominent places and lakes may be consulted. One can stay there or go by Motor car Bus and return. In some places houseboat life can be enjoyed best.

SRINAGAR EXHIBITION.

General description.

Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition is yearly held for about a months' duration in September. It is held near Amira Kadal (1st bridge) in Srinagar in a specially reserved area which contains permanent stalls, pavilions and lawns. It is an annual feature since 1929. Being full of interest, attraction and entertainment thousands of visitors purchase their ticket which incidentally bears quite nominal charges. The Exhibition is primarily meant to advertise and push the sale of crafts and products of the State. Only State products are sold there. The whole of the area at the exhibition time is strongly illuminated.

The Exhibition area consists of three quadrangles, the central, the western and the

eastern.

First there is the main gate which provides entrance to the central quaderangle and which faces to the north. The main gate is strongly illuminated. Tickets are sold there. For most of the days ticket is so low as -/4/- per adult per day. As we enter through the main gate we get an idea about the central quaderangle. The eye rests first on a pavillion: This is the central pavillion in the centre of the central quaderangle. From this pavillion music is regularly relayed and announcements are made. The central quaderangle is divided into four sections by the cross roads. All these four sections are well maintained lawns. The two sections to the south of the quaderangle contain European and Indian Hotels. On the extreme south of the quaderangle there is a magnificiently built row of twenty stalls all of which are occupied by the Government Departments. The same quaderangle on its southern side accomodates a small tent reading room. Close to the Government stalls is the Exhibition dancing hall, situated just to the east of the Government stalls. The danseuses are imported and are usually of ordinary capabilities. On the east of the quaderangle there is no stall but there is a number of them on the western edge of the quaderangle. So much about the Central quaderangle. One way from it leads to the western quaderangle

This is surrounded on all sides by stalls which are very well built. Music is relayed through loud speakers. There are rows of flowers and velvety lawns. In the centre of the quaderangle there is a tank in which fountains with flood lights are made to play. The site is really marvellous. From the central quaderangle we can also get to the eastern quaderangle. Except for gates, like the western quaderangle, this is also surrounded on all sides by stalls, though they are not as well built as those in other quaderangle. This quaderangle is easily divided into two by the road which passes through its middle. On the southern side in the middle is a specially constructed stall which accommodates part of the Government Insdustrial Museum and Sales Emporium the art gallery and a few private shops. On the northern side in the middle is similarly constructed stall which accommodates partly the above mentioned Emporium and partly some private shops. In the same portion special and attractive games for children are also arranged.

From the eastern quaderangle a gate on the eastern side leads to what is but what does not seem to be a part of the exhibition. There you have the all important cigarette vendors, some sweetmeat sellers, some orthodox Hindu and Muslim Hotels and the like.

In the same area you will discover very often some magician giving his show. Here again a cheap consolation is provided to the disappointed gamblers.

A pond contains some fowl. The man who can throw a ring round their neck wins them. The rings are sold by the keeper for one anna each. The game seems simple but all the same people seldom win.

STALLS IN GENERAL

There are three types of stalls, those held by private stall holders; those held by the Jammu and Kashmir Government Emporium and lastly those held by the Government Departments.

The private stalls form easily the majority of the whole show. There are about 220 stalls held by private firms. Except for 20 stalls of western quaderangle which have entrance from the central quaderangle as well these stalls are completely situated in and around the western and eastern quaderangle. In these stalls the products of the arts, crafts and industries of Kashmir and Jammu are exhibited and sold. Here you can obtain Shawls, silk, embroidery articles, Papier Machie, Silver work, Wood Carving, Carpets, Namdas, Saffron, Honey, Pattoo, Dry fruits and other

CONTINENTAL FARIWAYS FOR EXPORT

Kashmir products of all design and quality.

The various factories in the state have also their show rooms and sale depots here. At Karan Singh Woollen Mills Sale Depot you can see and purchase Pushmina, tweeds and knitting wool besides other woollen articles. Some carpet factories also have their show rooms here.

GOVERNMENT EMPORIUM

The Government Industrial Museum and Sales Emporium has its permanent quarters in the eastern quaderangle. The Emporium exhibits and sells products of Jammu and Kashmir. The Emporium does not produce anything but sells the produce of others at a commission.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTAL STALLS

Government Departmental Stalls are located on the southern edge of the central quaderangle. A visit to these stalls is quite refreshing, instructive and interesting.

These are of:- Forest. Game Preservation. Agriculture. Horticulture. Sericulture. Rural Development and Co-operative Departments.

USEFUL INFORMATION

There are two exits from the Exhibition. One is just near the main gate. A toy shop

LITERATURE PALACE for MAGAZINES

exists near that. Out side there is arrangement for parking of cars. There is also a Tonga stand. The visitors should remember that Amira Kadal is only a few furlongs away from the main gate of the exhibition and as such should pay only moderate charges for conveyances. If the visitor likes to go on foot to or near Amirakadal (1st ridge) he should preferably leave by back exit. This is situated near the cigarette vendors and the sweetmeat sellers' shop i. e., just near the eastern gateway of the eastern quaderangle.

The visitor should note that all things sold in the Exhibition have fixed prices which are noted on labels attached to them.

The Urinals are situated near the Dancing hall and on the South western side of the Indian Restaurants in the central quaderangle. The Exhibition period is usually extended by a weeks' duration. The Exhibition dates are announced widely through press and posters. A state exhibition committee conducts management of the exhibition. Stalls can be procured through the seceretary of this committee. The stalls bear very low rent. Most of the stalls are booked before August.

For Light and Lofty Literature It is Literature Palace

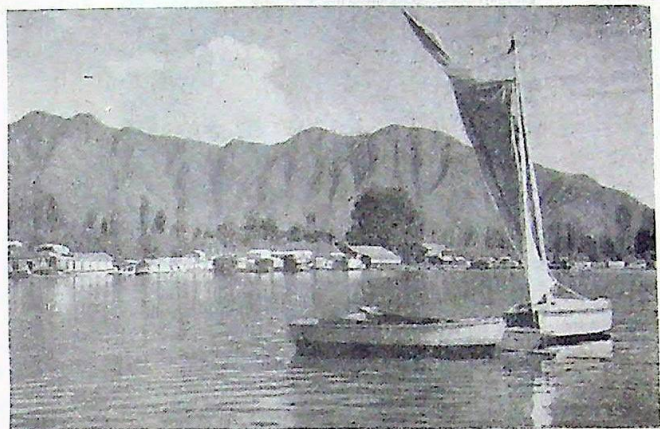
CHAPTER V

GULMARG AND THE PIR PANJAL

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

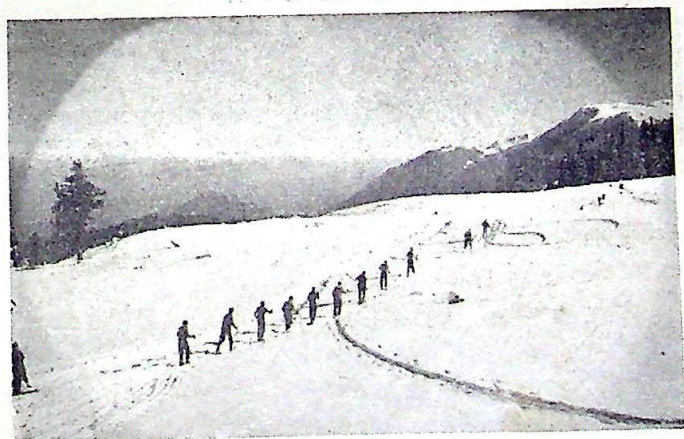
A valley in a vally, Gulmarg has been, for over half a century, year in and year out, through with an ever increasing number of visitors. What was only a land of shepherds in the summer months has been converted in about three decades time into a lovely little hill station furnished with all modern amenities which befit such a centre. Located 28 miles to the west of Srinagar at an altitude of 8,700 ft, above sea level, it has the appearance of earthy balcony. It is situated in the lap of Pir Panjal and is sorrouned by dense forests and steep mountains. Gulmarg (Gul-flowers, marg-meadows) is under snow for seven months in a year. It is two miles long and half a mile broad at places. For four months June-September it is crowded by visitors chiefly European. Gulmarg provides beautiful Golf grounds. Between May and September the place is full of life. At other times the place presents a deserted look. There is a Cinema hall, a number of Hotels, an European club and an European Dramatic society. A full fledged bazar where most of the human re-

CONTINENTAL FAIRWAYS FOR EXPORT



NAGIN LAKE

Mahatta & Co. Srinagar

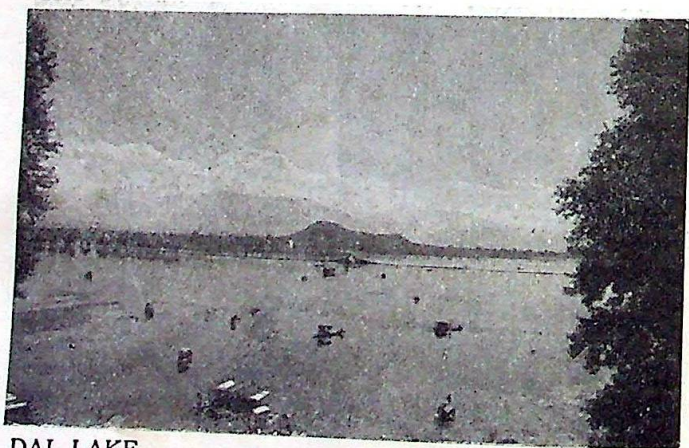


GULMARG in Winter

Mahatta & Co. Srinagar



KASHMIRI WORKMAN



DAL LAKE

Mahatta & Co. Srinagar

quirements are offered for sale is also to be found there. A number of permanent huts exist chiefly on the skirts of the locality. These huts belong to the state and to private individuals. They can be had on rent usually on a seasonal basis. The rent varies between Rs. 500-2,000 per season. For a short trip it is better to arrange with some Hotel either on the spot or by post. Gulmarg is equipped with Electricity. The huts can be arranged through the Visitors Bureau, Divisional Engineer P.W.D. or anyone of the Tourist agencies of Srinagar. No wheeled traffic is permitted in and around Gulmarg and as such long distances and steep grounds are usually covered on ponies or on Dandies (palanquins) A seven mile long road runs round Gulmarg. For a long distance this road is lined on both sides by high pine trees. This road is known as the Thandi (cool) Sadak (road). For a considerable portion this road faces on the one side the Kashmir valley. The Kaleidoscopic view of the valley therefrom is a delightful site. From that portion which is near the entrance to Gulmarg we can see clearly the majestic Nanga Parbat 90 miles away. There is a post office with some local branches and a Telegraph office. The Nedou's have a ball room where many gay dances take place. There is a State Hospital, a Police

CONTINENTAL FAIRWAYS FOR IMPORT

Station and a magistrate's court. A Town Area Committee looks after the Municipal matters. Many important Srinagar Firms have their branches in Gulmarg. There is a Polo ground too. The weather is somewhat uncertain. It is nothing unusual for the same day to be clear, cloudy and raining at different moments. Imperial and Lloyds Banks have their branches at Gulmarg. The climate is quite bracing and pleasant.

Gulmarg true to its name is a big meadow. Being there one feels in the midst of Nature enjoying all the Godliness which it has to bestow. Besides possessing such a scenery which touches the very strings of the human soul, Gulmarg provides a base for arranging excursions to nearby places some of which are equally lovely, and some of which are lovelier.

ROUTES TO GULMARG

How to go there ? The answer to this query would be most needed by any prospective visitor. Many ways lead to this paradise place. Most of the visitors go there from Srinagar. Many Bus companies in Srinagar run regular motor-Lorry service between Srinagar and Tongamarg, which is a distance of 25 miles.

Continental Fairways for travel and tour.

Buses leave usually only in the mornings from Srinagar. From Tongamarg Gulmarg lies three miles distant. That distance is usually covered on ponies or Dandies (palanquins) Tongamarg is a small town where a Dak Bungalow (see staging Bungalow Rules in Chapter III) is to be found. Tongamarg is a T.B. Sanatorium and is the nearest wheeled carrier station to Gulmarg. Beyond it wheeled traffic is not permitted nor is it ordinarily practicable. This road is sometimes known Srinagar-Magam-Tongamarg road. Magam is a small village 14 miles distant from Srinagar. Upto Magam the road is level and the journey monotonous. The road passes thence onwards over a gradual increasing height and releases on its left and right hill and dales meadows herald the feast which awaits for the eyes and the wind at no distant time (If you are in a car or a lorry going up) This route lies seven miles on J. V. Road. About seven miles from Srinagar a branch road proceeds to Magam and thence to Tongamarg.

It has already been stated that a branch road links Tongamarg with the J. V. Road. Jhelum Valley road is the principal route which links Srinagar and Kashmir with British India. Thus if you have a car at your disposal instead of coming to Srinagar first and then

CONTINENTAL FAIRWAYS FOR PAMIR Products

proceeding to Gulmarg you can straight-way go to Tangamarg. If you have your own car you must provide an additional gallon of Petrol. You need not worry about a garage at Tongamarg. Government garages are available at a hire of annas six per day or Rs. 10/- per month. Some visitors from Rawalpindi come to Gulmarg in this way. In this case also the terminal point of carriage journey is Tongamarg. From Tongamarg distance upto Gulmarg is to be covered on horse back or in a palanquin. There is a buy-way for pedestrians as well but that is too steep to undertake after a long journey.

Over 99% visitors reach Gulmarg through the routes outlined already. There are other roads as well for the adventurous people. One of such routes lies from Sopore. From Sopore you proceed to Kontara. Kontara is 14 miles from Sopore. Kontara to Gulmarg is a steep road 8 miles long through a pretty glen called Nambalnar. It enters Gulmarg through Baba Reshi. Another of such routes is from Baramulla. From Baramulla you proceed to Kontara 9 miles away. Kontara is a fine camping ground from which you proceed as above. A third of such routes is from Shadipur. Shadipur is a junction of Sindh and Jehlum rivers. From Shadipur you go to Pulhalan. From Palhalan Baba Reshi

PAMIR FOR TOILET REQUISITES

is 14 miles away. None of these routes is meant for wheeled traffic.

USEFUL HINTS

If you are once in Gulmarg without any prior arrangement and earlier acquaintance what should you do? Let us start a little earlier. Let us presume that you unannounced step out of a car or a Bus in Tongamarg bound for Gulmarg. You are sure to find yourself in a bewildering situation. Horsemen, coolies and Hotel convassers will try to win you over each to himself. Horses and coolies have fixed rates which you should enquire from the Police man or the Officer on duty. Some idea about transport rates for Gulmarg to Tongamarg and vice versa may be given. Riding ponies are charged one rupee each. Luggage ponies to be paid annas twelve. Cooly is to be paid annas six. Dandi hire is annas eight etc., etc.

A number of Hotels is to be found there in Gulmarg. Amongst them the following may be mentioned:- Nedou's Hotel (the best). Paradise Hotel. Tourists Hotel. Park Hotel, Regina Hotel. Khalsa Hotel Imperial Hotel. The Boarding Houses of Miss O. Conner, Mrs. Amesbury, Mrs. Flynn Mrs. Byrne etc., also have their branches in Gulmarg.

In Gulmarg there is a Visitor's Bureau branch near the general Post Office. Hospital is half a mile from G. P. O. Ponies are greatly demanded in Gulmarg. Their "Fare" is fixed. We will furnish some indicative rates. The places mentioned will not sound unfamiliar after reading "excursions from Gulmarg".

Rate per riding pony

Gulmarg per day of 8 hours	Rs. 1/-
" to Khilanmarg and back	Rs. 1/-
" to Alpatri and back	Rs. 1/-
" to Ferozepore ...	Rs. 1/8/-
Luggage ponies and coolies are charged at about half the above rates.	

Excursions from Gulmarg.

A few of the excursions possible from Gulmarg are described below. The most frequented of all places in the vicinity of Gulmarg is Khilanmarg (lit: the meadow of goats). Khilanmarg is only two miles away. Two paths lead to this place. The distance can be covered on foot in one hour. Khilanmarg is a small meadow at an altitude of 9,500 feet. It is an ideal place for picnic. Overlooking Gulmarg is the Apherwat mountain. (14,500) feet. The highest peak of this range rises to 14,800 feet above sea level. Apherwat

is four hours run from Khilanmarg. On the top mountain level is a meadow known as Alpatri. Beyond Alpatri there is Gagrimg and Gagrimg. These last mentioned places are best to visit to a well marked path which leads from Dhobi Ghat along Rampur. An excursion may also be arranged to Ferozepur Nallah. Ferozepur Nallah lies to the south of Gulmarg at a lower altitude. Here fishing can be arranged. Some miles up from Ferozepur Nallah is Banibalinag. A two day excursion can be arranged to Kanternag which is a lake at 13,250 feet altitude.

A long excursion can be arranged to Toshamaidan. There are two ways. The way commonly adopted is as follows: First day, Gulmarg to Gogaldara. Second day, Gogaldara to Drang. Halt and visit Toshmaidan. Fourth day, Drang to Hakkal. Fifth day, Hakkal to Yusimg. Nilnag may be visited as well as Barga Maidan and Liddarmarg from here. The journey can be continued to Sangarwani, Kilar' Kongwattan and Shopian. All the places mentioned in the above list contain the Forest rest houses which are available at annas eight per room per day rent. Permission from Divisional Forest Officers is easily obtainable. From Shopian one can motor away to Srinagar. The above route is really over the the roof of the world.

The far simpler excursion lies to Baba Reshi (Ht. 7000 ft.) which is about three miles away. There is a Ziarat founded by Baba Pandin who lived during Mogal days. There is a pleasant camping ground to be found.

Ski-ing club of India

Gulmarg has been the centre of Ski-ing since 1927. The Ski-ing club of India has its headquarters there. The main hut of the club is in Khilanmarg. Nedou's Hotel does the catering while Peston Jee & Co., do mainly the rest. The club has a small hut at Apherwat too. The slope in and round Khillanmarg is ideal for imperial Ski-ing. Ski-ing enthusiasts all over India usually assemble in christmas and early March every year. Training is also arranged.

The Pir Panjal

Kashmir is completely encircled by mountains. On the southern side of the valley, a mountain range seems to extend in unbroken continuity from Baramulla (J. V. Road) in the west to Banihal (B. C. Road) in the east. This mountain range which is mostly snow capped, is known as Pir panjal. At the top of Pir Panjal, plateaus, intersected at places by
Pamir for Wedding Presents.

deep ravins, are to be found. The range encloses many meadows and amongst them Gulmarg in the west. Highest peak known as Tatakuti is 15,524 feet above sea level. The range contains many lakelets. The principal lake is Konsarnag which is located in the east. Banihal Tunnel (Ht. 9000 ft.) is just below Pir pass (H. 11,500 ft.). Aharbal water falls also lie in this range. Shupian is an important commercial town to the south east of Srinagar. Regular Buses go there. From Shopian trips to Aharabal Falls and Kounsarnag can be arranged. Kounsarnag trip involves three to four days from Shopian. Kounsarnag is the biggest mountain lake in Kashmir. It provides one of the best mountain excursions.

CHAPTER VI

Pahalgam, Kolahai and Amarnath

Liddar Valley.

What is known as the Kashmir valley really consists of many valleys. There are however three of these valleys which are of primary importance. These are Jehlum Valley, Sind valley and Liddar valley. Each of these has its own attractions, peculiarities and capital centres. Liddar valley is famed for flowery meadows, wild beauty, dense forests, noisy streams, snow covered mountains, glaciers and sacred places. The valley extends for over 40 miles. the main river of the valley is Liddar which is formed by the joining of Kolahai (or Aru) and Shisha Nag streams (see below). Liddar valley (and Sindh valley) are situated to the east of the Kashmir valley.

Pahalgam

In the heart of Liddar valley has arisen in the last few years a hill station of ever increasing importance. This is Pahalgam. Pahalgam is to the Indian visitors what Gulmarg is to the European visitors, a place liked and

Pamir for Creams & Snows.

loved best of all places in Kashmir. Pahalgam's increasing importance is mostly due to its excellent location and surroundings. Partly it reflects a reaction against the extreme Europeanisation to Gulmarg. There is no Cinema, no electricity, no ball room and no golf course (and therefore probably no worries or diversions). Life continues to be wild and therefore charming. The place is however shortly to be equipped with cinema electricity. most of the people in Gulmarg live in permanent wooden huts. Most of the people in Pahalgam live however, in tents. The period of activity and enjoyment is the same as for Gulmarg. June-September are throbbing with life and the other eight months are mostly deserted. The bazar there is a limited one though almost all the requirements can be conveniently arranged. Some Bus Companies run regular Bus service between Srinagar and Pahalgam. Pahalgam, situated at an altitude of 7000 feet above sea level is located 59 miles to the east of Srinagar. A motor road leads right up to the place and in that respect it is advantageously placed as compared to its rival Gulmarg. There are a number of Hotels, a Hospital, a Police Station, a Magistrate's Court, a Post and Telegraph Office and a Visitor's Bureau Office Pahalgam has three main plateaus which get

crowded with tents during the summer months. Tent sites are available at annas eight per day rent from the Visitors Bureau Office. Tents are also some times pitched at other points like the banks of the stream, besides the above mentioned plateaus. Tents can either privately or with the assistance of Visitors Bureau Office and/or Magistrate be conveniently arranged. Tents will always have controlled rates and as such contracts must be entered into and payment made only after due enquiry, It must be remembered that in Gulmarg and Pahalgam visitors' interests concerning in necessities of life and enjoyment (including service of ponies, coolies etc,) are well safeguarded. The Visitors Bureau Office and the Magistrate are specially there for his service.

Pahalgam is approachable by two ways. The way most commonly adopted is from Srinagar by car or Bus. As already mentioned Bus or car is very easy to arrange in Srinagar for the purpose. The other way of getting there is directly from Jammu. After travelling upto Khanabal (see Chart Chapter III) on the Banihal Cart Road one can start on the Khanabal-Pahalgam road and reach

the place. Jammu, is the terminal point of a branch railway line which links with the main line at Wazirabad. This route is suitable only for those who intend to arrange a full car or station wagon or Bus. For others the general route i. e., direct from Srinagar, though it might mean a few miles more, alone is recommended. On both routes a number of Petrol Pumps exist. There is a third route which leads over the mountains from Sonamarag to Pahalgam. This is only meant for the adventurous.

If a man intends to put up in a tent, it is advisable for him to carry the requisite utensils. Fresh vegetables, fruits and other requisits of tea, lunch and dinner are locally available in plenty at moderate rates. Whether a man would like to put up in a Hotel or tent, proper arrangement must be made to have warm clothing and bedding as also a cover against rain.

In Pahalgam there are ample opportunities for good walks, fishing riding, excursions and adventures. To this we might add for some, pilgrimage and painting as well. Pahalgam is at the junction of Aru and Shish Nag hilly streams. Both these are full of

trout fishes. Trout fishing is permissible in this resultant stream known as Liddar, Pahalgam downwards. Excellent fishing can be had in April, early May, August & September. The milky water in the stream is somewhat a nuisance to the fishing enthusiasts. Cloudy days are to be preferred and Silver Minnow serves a good bait.

The same stream which nurture Trout together with snow capped mountains and other Nature's exhibits provide ample inspiring scenery for the artist. For short walks and rides there are defined and discoverable routes. One such defined walk is to Baisaran. Baisaran is two miles away. Europeans usually pitch their tents here. One has to climb hard to reach this point. Baisaran is a meadow surrounded by forests and is ideally located. People usually carry some refreshment to reward their efforts at the end of the walk. From Baisaran one can go to Tulian, three miles ahead. Tulian needs a guide.

Nearby is the Kolahoi glacier. Pahalgam provides an opportunity to visit the glacier which the adventurous seldom miss. Amarnath cave which attracts thousands of visitors every year can also be reached from this place. On the way to Pahalgam, 12 miles nearer, is Eishmukam where a buddhists monestry is to be found We will now describe

PAMIR for Creams

two major excursions possible from this place one to Kolahoi glacier and the other to Amar Nath Cave.

Kolahoi Glacier

From Pahalgam one has to go to Aru about 7 miles away. Immediately beyond Pahalgam the scenery becomes exquisite. Numerous type of natural flowers are to be observed by the road side. Aru is a camping ground. Here one rests for the night. Aru is about 9000 feet above sea level. The journey in many places is quite tough. Next morning one moves to another camping ground known as Liddarwatt which is about 7 miles distant from Aru. This is the next resting place. Other morning early one leaves to see the glacier with all its majesty and surroundings. Kolahoi glacier is 11,200 feet above sea level. The height of the Kolahoi peak is 17,027 feet. From Kolahoi one can also reach Sonamarg.

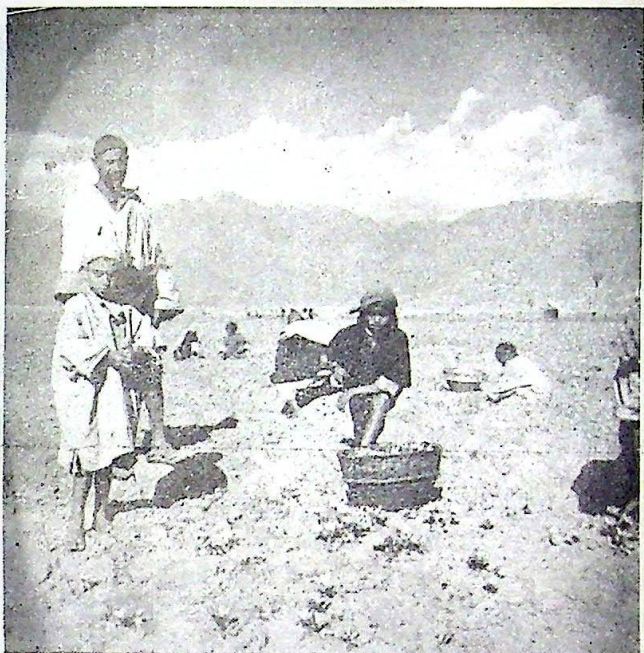
In order to go to Kolahoi one requires coolies and ponies. Arrangements can easily be made with the Government contractor for the purpose at Pahalgam. A trip to Kolahoi ordinarily involves four to five days. The end of the glacier is hardly recognisable as ice is 200 feet thick. The surroundings are rocky and bereft of vegetation.

Amar Nath Cave

Another beauty spot hid in the surroundings of Pahalgam deep within the lap of the Himalayas is Amar Nath, equally beloved of the Hindu Pilgrims and the general hikers. Amarnath cave, which is the centre of attraction, is situated 12,729 feet above sea level to the north east of Pahalgam. An outline description of the pilgrimage will prove helpful to the prospective pilgrims and the tourists. The day of Darshan is Sawan Purnmasi (generally middle August).

The pilgrimage is completed in three marches from Pahalgam in good weather. Pilgrims usually travel on foot though ponies can be utilized. On the first day pilgrims go upto Chandanwari (Ht. 9,500 feet) which is 9 miles from Pahalgam. The tough journey is amply compensated by the picturesque scenery. On the second day pilgrims go to Vavjan (11,780 feet) which is 8 miles from Chandanwari. It is so called because it is exposed to winds. A natural snow bridge has to be crossed on the way. Nearby lies Sheshnag lake with all its surroundings grandeur and beauty. There is a camping ground near the lake and at Vavjan. Third day pilgrims move to Panchtarni (12,792 feet) which is 10 miles from Vavjan. From

PAMIR SHOWROOM ON THE BUND



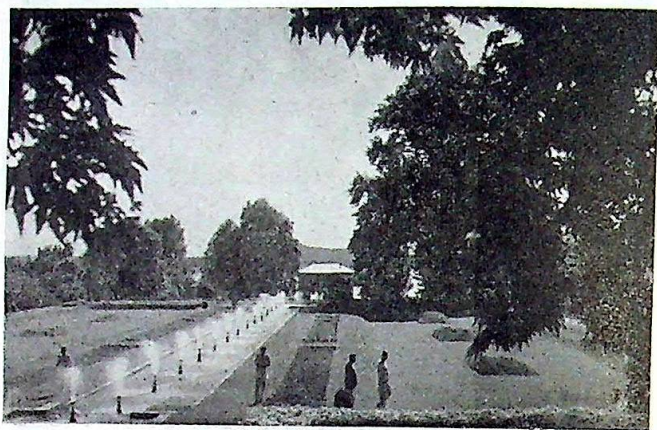
SAFFRON COLLECTION

Hridainath Srinagar



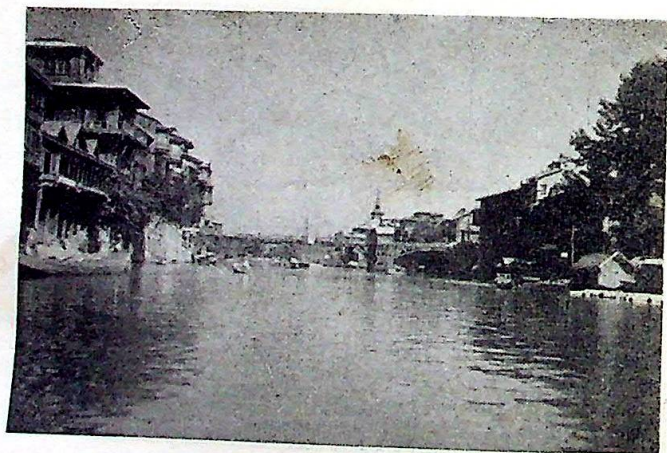
DAL LAKE

Mahatta & Co. Srinagar



NISHAT BAGH

Mahatta & Co Srinagar



3rd. BRIDGE

Mahatta & Co. Srinagar

Punchtarni Amar Nath cave is five miles away. Pilgrims leave Panchtarni early in the morning on the fourth day and have Darshan. Return journey to Pahalgam takes at most two days.

For journeys, sufficient warm clothing is absolutely necessary. Provisions must be arranged at Pahalgam or Srinagar, though during pilgrimage days temporary shops at camps spring up. Tents, rain coats, blankets, lantern, candles, utensils and some medicines must also be arranged for. Coolies, ponies and palanquins can be arranged for at Pahalgam at controlled rates. Dharmarth Department provides some amenities to the poor during the pilgrimage. Some officers of the Government also accompany the pilgrims. The cave contains in Sawan a frozen image of the Shiva Lingam which is believed to "Wax and Wane with the moon". Pigeons fly over the cave at the time of the pilgrimage.

Other Excursions.

The above broad outline will be helpful to the general tourist. The tourist has however no pilgrims and officials to accompany him. He should have a guide or utilize his pony men as such. He must take the same precautions but need not move the same

D. D. T.—An Atomic Insecticide.

Stages. At Chandanwari, Vayjan and Punch-
tarni tourist huts are to be found with two
bedrooms each. Near Vavjan a route lies to
Sonassar Lake. Zoipal is a level camping
ground on the way. Sheshnag has already
been mentioned. From Panchatarni one can
go to Astanmarg which is 11 miles distant.
From Astanmarg a route lies to Pahalgam.
Harnag is 6 miles travel from Astanmarg.
Harbhagwan valley is another place for hikers
from which the peaks of the Kolahoi group
can be reached. From Liddurwatt, the Sindh
valley can be approached along two routes.
Both these routes constitute different excur-
sions and can be covered in two marches.

Useful Information.

Among others the following Hotels are
to be found in Pahalgam:-

Wazir Hotel. Khalsa Hotel. Pahalgam Hotel.

Transport rates are fixed. The complete
schedule should be examined in the Visitors
Bureau Office. Some indicative rates are the
following:-

Riding Pony	...	Rs. 1/1/6	per stage
Pack Pony	...	" -/13/6	"
Coolie	...	" -/ 6/6	"

Cafestrine—For Pain & Fever.

CHAPTER VII

Mogal Gardens and ancient Monuments.
MOGAL GARDENS IN GENERAL

A visit to Kashmir is incomplete without a visit to Mogal gardens. These gardens, laid by or under the patronage of the Great Mogals, Akbar onwards, excel in grandeur, picturesque scenery and sublimity many notable gardens of the world. Some of these gardens lie in ruins: others which continue to be well maintained are described below. The chief gardens in this list are situated in the vicinity of Srinagar.

Nishat Bagh.

Of all Mogal gardens, Nishat attracts maximum visitors. Nishat Bagh or "the pleasure garden" is situated at a distance of 7 miles by Motor road and about 6 miles by waterway from Srinagar. It is located on the banks of the Dal Lake and at the feet of a Himalayan range and was originally built by Asaf Khan in the time of Shah Jehan. The garden is laid out in terraces and it commands a view of the Dal Lake. A stream runs through the middle of the garden in which artificial water-falls have been arranged and where fountains play on all Sundays in summer

Pamir For Beauty Show.

beginning with the Baisakhi day. There are well arranged flower beds, velvety lawns and towering chinars. Because of its proximity to Srinagar, direct approach and wide fame, it attracts a great number of visitors. Sunday is the Nishat day.

There are two ways of getting to Nishat. One way is by the road on car, wagon, lorry, Tonga, Bicycle or the shank's mare. On Sundays some Bus companies in Amirakadal (Srinagar) arrange special Nishat service. Some people arrange a full day Tonga trip to Harwan (water works reservoir), Shalimar, Nishat and Cheshma Shahi. The last three in this list are Mogal Gardens. Most of the people go to the garden however in Shikaras through the Dal Lake. Shikaras can be arranged almost at any Ghat in Srinagar. This way of going to Nishat (or Shalimar or Cheshma Shahi or all three together) has a double advantage. It provides a delightful way of enjoying the lake with all its attendant attractions. The troubles of road journey are also eliminated. Such a trip is in itself a treat especially if you have good company and some musical accompaniment. The Srinagar Harwan Motor road passes through what was originally the lowest terrace of the Garden. No regular Hotels or Restaurants are to be found there. On Sundays, some cigarette

vendors and sweetmeat sellers are to be found. Except for buses, transport arrangements must be made both ways. Some idea about boat and bus fair is provided elsewhere.

Shalimar.

Next in importance though not in loveliness is Shalimar (or the abode of love). It is situated two miles away from Nishat and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles away from Srinagar. It also lies on the Srinagar Harwan road. It lies at the feet of the same mountainous range which shelters Cheshma Shahi, Nishat and Harwan. Like Nishat the approach to the garden is from the land and the lake. A tree lined canal about $\frac{3}{5}$ of a mile long provides entrance by boat to the locality. There is seldom any regular lorry service running between Srinagar and Shalimar and it is therefore advisable to make transport arrangement both ways. Like Nishat a stream runs through the middle of the garden in which fountains play on Sunday. The garden is laid out in terraces. There are a number of majestic Chinars arranged in a symmetrical manner. Initially it was built by Jahangir in 1619 to accommodate his beloved Nur Jehan. The garden like Nishat is surrounded by a wall. It is six hundred yards long and about 200 yards broad. The

garden is divided into three parts. First part contains a pavilion which was used by Emperor Jahangir for public audience. The second part was used exclusively by the Emperor. It also contains remnants of what was originally a pavillion for private audience. The third part formed the ladies section. It contains a beautiful pavilion made of black marble which is surrounded by a tank. Like Nishat the garden contains a number of waterfalls. The waterfall facing the entrance is provided with flood lights which adds grandeur to an already grand show. The garden is a place of quiet repose. It is an ideal place for modern Jahangirs and Nur Jahans. No restaurant is to be found there.

Cheshma Shahi.

Shahi (Royal) Chashma (Spring) is a garden attached to an enclosed spring which is situated about five miles from Srinagar. It was built by Shah Jahan in 1632. The spring supplies transparent cold water. The water is reputed to possess good digestive qualities. It is quite a small garden as compared to the Nishat and Shalimar. It commands however a wider and better view over the Dal Lake. A motor road terminates at its gate and as such it is best to go there in a car or in a

tonga. It is situated about one mile from the banks of the Dal Lake. Those coming in a Shikara has accordingly to walk this distance. The walk to the garden is not quite comfortable because the road leading thereto is quite steep. No market is attached to it.

Naseem Bagh.

What is known as Naseem Bagh is not a Bagh (garden) in the strict meaning of the term. It is quite a wide piece of high ground, land having a green turf and containing numerous Chinars arranged in a symmetrical order. There are no flowers and no fountains. The place is an ideal camping ground. Camping is prohibited in other Mogal Gardens. This place presents a delightful spectacle when the chinar leaf turns golden during the autumn season. It is situated about 6 miles from Srinagar on the Srinagar-Nagin-Naseem road. It is located on the western edge of the Dal Lake and as such has a lake approach as well. There is market to be found just near by. Naseem Bagh was built by Akbar after he had built the Hariparbat Fort.

Achhabal Garden.

This garden was laid out by Jahangir.

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It is said to have been a favourite pleasure resort of the king and his queen. It is laid out in terraces. It is located on the Srinagar-Anantnag-Kokarnag road. It is 39 miles distant from Srinagar and 5 miles distant from Anantnag. In some respects the garden is lovelier than Nishat and Shalimar. It has a natural water supply as opposed to Shalimar and Nishat where water is procured from distant sources. There is a Rest House with catering arrangement. A Trout Hatchery is close by. The garden is approached through a round path which is flocked with a dense growth of mighty chinars. An ordinary market exists near by. In its main features the garden resembles other Mogal Gardens.

Verinag

Verinag is situated at a distance of 50 miles from Srinagar at the feet of the Banihal mountain ranges. There is a spring round which Jahangir has built a beautiful octagonal tank. Close by is a garden which was originally laid out by Shah Jahan. Through the garden runs a stream carrying the water released by the Verinag spring. Verinag is the source of river Jehlum. A chinara shaded camping ground is to be found near by.

Monuments in general

An idea about the ancient monuments of Kashmir can be had by considering the following statement of the late Dr. Arthur Neve. He says "There are few ruins in India comparable to the massive temples Baalbec or Palmyra; but ancient India has nothing more worthy of its early civilization than the grand remains in Kashmir, which now feebly excite the wonder of European tourists and the pride of Kashmir Brahmins; the massive, the grotesque, the elegant in architecture may be admired in other parts of India, but nowhere is there to be seen the counterpart of the classically graceful, yet symmetrically massive, edifices of Kashmir which though inferior to Palmyra Persepolis in stateliness, are in beauty of position so immensely superior to either". A scholarly treatise "Ancient monuments of Kashmir" by R. B. Ramchandra Kak deals with the subject fully. We give herein an idea about the location of the principal ancient monuments situated outside Srinagar. Those situated in Srinagar proper have been described in an earlier chapter.

Awantipora

This place is situated at a distance of
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17 miles from Srinagar on the Banihal Cart Road. It was the capital of Awantivarman who built two temples there (See Chapter 2). The gateways of both these temples are standing. The ruins exhibit elaborate carving of varied design.

Martand

The temple possesses imposing dimensions. Total length extends to 63 feet. The walls of the temple are still standing though the roof is completely ruined. The pillared quaderangle round the temple is 220 feet by 142 feet. The temple was probably built in the fifth century A. D. Martand is situated in Bawan which is 4 miles away from Anantnag.

Pattan.

Two stately temples in ruins are standing there. They were originally built by Shankaravarman (883-901 A. D.) who was son of Awantivarman. Pattan is situated 17 miles away from Srinagar on the Jehlun Valley road. The architecture of these temples resembles that of the above mentioned ruins.

Pandrathan

Pandrathan is four miles distant from

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Srinagar. It is here that the original city of Srinagar was located. A temple 18 sq. feet with a projecting portico on each side is situated here. The temple was built by a minister of King Partha in the early tenth century A. D. The domed roof merits inspection.

Pari Mahal.

Pari Mahal (or the abode of Fairies) is situated on the southern side of the Dal Lake. A garden with six terraces is attached to it. It was built by Dara Shukoh during Mogal times for astronomical observations. There is a massive building in ruins. It has a domed ceiling and a series of spacious rooms. It is approachable through Cheshma Shahi side.

Miscellaneous.

Harwan accommodates what is probably the oldest monument in Kashmir. Harwan is name of a village 11 miles distant from Srinagar. The famous water works reservoir and a trout hatchery are located there. A few furlongs below the reservoir are to be found the ruins of a temple which probably was built in the first century A. D.

Near Bawan (four miles away from

Anantnag) at Bhaumjo there is a small cave temple which was built in the fifth or sixth century A. D.

A little shrine exists at Payech. In architectural beauty and antiquity it excels many other similar monuments.

There are temples at Wanget and Bhani-gar of high archaeological importance. There are some ruins of importance also to be observed between Shadipur and Singhpur.

Miscellaneous

CHAPTER VIII

Prominent Places and Lakes

GENERAL

Srinagar, Pahalgam and Gulmarg have been dealt in detail in Separate Chapter. Except in the first of these places, stay is not possible in houseboats. The Chapter on Mogal gardens and ancient monuments describes some other prominent places. Such of these places which are in the vicinity of Srinagar can be reached both by road and by waterway. Others are normally approachable only through the road. Longterm stay is advisable only in Naseembag (tents or houseboats), Verinag (tents) and Achhabal (Tents or Resthouse). A number of Prominent places are also indicated together with the conditions of stay therein, by the chart given in Chapter III. Dal lake has been described in the chapter on Srinagar. Residence in houseboats can be enjoyed by the side of the Dal lake near Gagribal Nagin and Chinar-bag.

Besides the above there are some other Prominent places and lakes which are described in this chapter.

Kokarnag, Mattan & Anantnag.

Kokarnag is situated at a distance of 48

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miles from Srinagar. The motorway to Kokarnag lies along Achhabal (see Mogal gardens). Water comes gushing out of the foot of a mountain forming a spring and feeding a stream. The place is famous for trout fishing. Water of the spring possesses good digestive qualities. A resthouse having ten rooms with catering arrangement is to be found there. Good trekking can be arranged from this place. A mountainous path about seven miles long joins it with Verinag (see Mogal gardens). Kishtwar, a beautiful valley is approachable from here.

Mattan also known as Bawan is 39 miles from Srinagar. Martand ruins and the Bhamju caves are to be found nearby. A Hindu temple with a fine Spring attached to it is to be found there. Hindus from far off places come here to perform Shrada Ceremonies of their dead ancestors.

Anantnag is a Commercial centre about 34 miles away from Srinagar. It lies on the way to Achhabal, Kokarnag and Mattan. The famous Gabba industry is localised in this place. Nagabal, a spring, is worth visiting there. Anantnag is the headquarters of the Southern District of Kashmir.

Sind valley, Ganderbal & Sonamerg

The biggest side valley of Kashmir is

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the Sindh valley. It is situated to the east of Kashmir just adjacent to Liddar valley. At the head of the Sindh valley is the Zojila pass which leads to the frontier district of Ladakh etc. Sindh valley covers communication and trade between Central Asia and Kashmir. This valley is least touched by man and therefore the best to spend a holiday in. Sonamerg is the Principal place of importance in this side valley of Kashmir.

Ganderbal is the nearest place of importance in the Sindh valley. It is 14 miles from Srinagar. It lies on the banks of the river Sindh. About two miles below Ganderbal, the Sindh river joins the river Jehlum at Shadipur. At Shadipur there is a fine camping ground where houseboats can be moored. This camping ground is known as Naranbag. At Ganderbal too there is a fine camping ground. Residence is possible both in tents as well as in Houseboats. Ganderbal is an ideal place for trout fishing. A small state dispensary is to be found there. A Veterinary hospital also is to be found. Post and Telegraph offices and a small market are to be found closely. Ganderbal is just near the Anchar lake. Tolamola, an important centre of Hindu Pilgrimage, is two miles away. Visitor's Bureau department has its branch in Ganderbal

Wyle is the next place of importance

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in the Sindh valley. It is situated about four miles from Ganderbal. Government mail bus runs regularly between Srinagar and Wyle via Ganderbal. A tourist hut is to be found in Wyle. Wyle is on the way to Sonamerg. The next stage on this rout is Goond. After Goond comes Kangan, another lovely place. Next comes Sonamerg.

Sonamerg, (8,750 feet) situated about fifty miles from Srinagar is one of the finest places in Kashmir. Excellent hiking trips can be arranged from this Place. It is a place to be seen and not described since any praise would but be an under estimate of Nature's philanthropy. The scenery and the climate are equally soothing to the eyes and the mind. It is a place where youngmen turn poets and oldmen lovers. A tourist hut is to be found nearby. People usually lead a tent life. Provisions are not easily procurable. Sonamerg is best to visit in June.

Wular Lake

This is the largest lake in Kashmir. It is about 14 miles broad. The river Jehlum passes through it. People cross it in House-boat, Doonga or Shikara. Sopore and Bandipur lie on two sides of the lake. Both these are commercial centres. Wular is about 20 miles

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below Srinagar. Wular can be visited either by passing through the river Jehlum from Srinagar or by engaging a boat for the purpose at Sopore. Sopore is a commercial centre about 30 miles from Srinagar and about two miles from one end of the lake.

Anchar & Manasbal Lake.

Anchar is a small lake about 3 miles from Srinagar. The lake is full of thick weeds. It is a centre of Duck-shooting in winter months. Lotus and lilies are to be found in abundance in August.

Manasbal lake lies 18 miles from Srinagar. It is 2 miles long and is enclosed by low hills. It is situated to the Northwest of Srinagar. The road to this lake lies via Sumbal.

Kaunsarnag Lake.

Kaunsarnag lake is the biggest mountain lake of Kashmir. Small icebergs float in it in the month of June. The water is sapphire blue. The lake is situated at an altitude of 12,000 feet. It is surrounded by some top peaks of the Pir Panjal. The lake is situated about 53 miles from Srinagar. The way lies along Shopian. Shopian is a commercial centre

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34 miles away from Srinagar. A good motor road is to be found upto Shopian. From Shopian the first march is upto Kungwattan (7,000 ft.). The way lies along Aharbal waterfalls. Aharbal waterfalls are the best waterfalls in Kashmir. At Kungwattan there is a Forest rest house. Kungwattan is 11 miles from Shopian. Kaunser nag is 8 miles distant from Kungwattan. These 8 miles are a very hard climb. The best months to visit this place are August to October. The whole journey is to be covered on Ponies.

Some minor Lakes.

A beautiful lake is to be found about 10 miles from Liddarwat. Liddarwat is a fine place in the Liddar valley about 14 miles from Pahalgam. This lake is known as Marsar and Tarsar lake. There is another fine lake near Pahalgam. This is Shishnag situated at a distance of 15 miles from Pahalgam.

A number of mountain lakes is to be found in the Pir Panjal. One of such lakes, the Kounser nag lake has already been described. Banibali-nag is a small lake in the neighbourhood of Gulmarg. Gagrinnag is another lakelet situated above Gulmarg. Kantarnag is also situated in the same area. The lake nearest to Srinagar on the Pir Panjal is

Nilnag. It is situated at a height of 6,800 feet. A forest rest house is to be found nearly. There is a fine camping ground round Nilnag. Nilnag is about 16 miles from Srinagar. The way lies along Nagam.

Pamir Shaveez for Everyday Shave.

CHAPTER IX.

Fishing and Game Shooting.

GENERAL.

Kashmir and its surrounding areas provide excellent attraction to sportsmen and anglers. A number of streams in the valley nourish good rainbow and brown trout fishes. Some lakes and forests accommodate well prized small and big game. The trout is not an indigenous variety. It has however accepted the new home with gratification. Small and big game are however entirely indigenous. Fishing and game shooting is permitted only under a licence which is obtainable from the Game Warden at Srinagar. Game Warden's office is located just adjacent to the Director Vistors Bureau's office. Both these offices are situated in the neighbourhood of General Post and Telegraph office on the Residency road Srinagar.

Fishing.

Fishing may be classified under three heads, Trout fishing, Mahaser fishing and country fishing. Of these Trout fishing is the most important. Full information concerning Trout fishing is obtainable from a pamphlet entitled "List of trout waters for 1946" published by the Game Warden Srinagar. The pamphlet is

Also for Pamir Crtex

supplied free of cost on request. It is also supplied to prospective anglers when they apply for the licence required for trout fishing.

Trout fishing season lasts from April 1st to September 30th. There are two Trout hatcheries. One is to be found in Achhabal (see Mogal gardens) about 38 miles from Srinagar. The other is situated in Harwan (water reservoir) about 12 miles from Srinagar.

There are in all 64 trout fish beats. Licence fee for trout fishing is charged at the following rates:-

1. Per rod per season
(April 1st. to September 30th) Rs. 400/-
2. Per rod for 3 consecutive months ... Rs. 200/-
3. Per rod per week ... Rs. 30/-
4. Per rod per day ... Rs. 7/-

Weekly and daily licences issued for trout waters can be exchanged with season licence on payment of difference of cost within the periods of these licences (T. F. Rule 9)

Seasons licence holders are entitled to fish all the Trout waters open to fishing once in the season provided they are available. A particular beat or beats may be allotted a second time also provided they are available. Half season licence holders are entitled to fish any 9 weekly beats and any 9 daily beats provided they are available. Weekly licence

holders are not entitled to book weekly streams more than once. A particular beat may be allotted a second time. Daily licence holders will not be allotted during the season any daily beat more than two times in advance but they can be allowed two more times after availing the first booking if available at the discretion of the Game Warden. A beat is considered available under Trout fishing rules if it is found vacant 3 days before the date of commencement of second time fishing. Changing of beats is permitted under certain circumstances.

All natural baits are prohibited. Use of illegal baits renders the Anglers liable to prosecution (T. F. Rule 8). No private servants or persons other than the recognised Shikaries possessing Game Warden's certificate are allowed to work as fishing shikaries.

Booking of all trout waters commences on 2nd January. Provisional booking made :-

(a) During January, February & first half of March must be paid for before 15th March.

(b) During 16th March to 30th September must be confirmed and paid for within 15 days for weekly waters and within 2 days for daily waters, from the date of booking. Postal transit days are allowed for daily waters to anglers outside Srinagar.

- (c) No fishing will be booked provisionally on any weekly or daily streams which starts with 15 days or weekly waters and withen 2 days on daily waters. (T. F. Rule 1, 2).

Mahaseer and country fishing licence fee is quite nominal. For Mahaseer fishing the fee is Rs 20/- per annum. The above information is to be gathered in detail from the pamphlet referred to above.

Recently the Working plans and Research circle of the Forest Department, Srinagar has issued a pamphlet entitled "A Guide to Trout Fishing in Kashmir". This pamphlet contains useful practical information on trout fishing in Kashmir waters. The pamphlet can be obtained free from the above mentioned address. According to this Forest leaflet April and September are the best months for trout fishing. It is suggested that stomach of the Trout should be cleaned immediately after catching. The blood layer along the spinal bone in the stomach should be allowed to remain. The trout should then be wound in paper and wrapped in tender willow leaves and branches. The fish should be stored in a cool place.

Most of the Anglers combine trekking with Fishing. The above mentioned Forest Leaflet recommends the following combined

Trekking and Fishing trips.

1. Srinagar to Sonamarg and then to Krishensar and Vishensar high level trout lakes and back via Gangabal high level lake and Wangat nala. Trout fishing can be enjoyed on the way to Sonamarg in the Sindh Valley and at high altitudes in Krishensar and Vishensar lakes. Harmukh glacier can be visited from Gangabal lake. Cars go up to Sonamarg.

2. Srinagar to Sonarwain (Bandipur) and then to Razdani top and finally to Kishenganga. There are two trout streams between Srinagar and Kishenganga. Erin and Madmatti. Sonarwain is situated 39 miles away from Srinagar. It is a lovely spot on the banks of Madmatti. The road is motorable. Highest peak reached in this Journey is Razdani Top (11,936 feet). A chain of rest houses lies on the way.

3. From Srinagar to Sindh valley and thence to Pahalgam (Liddar Valley). A number of rest houses lie on the way. The forest leaflet mentioned above gives a detailed list of forest rest houses. They are to be found at many places. The rent is nominal. Usually there is no catering arrangement.

The same leaflet recommends the following minimum fishing equipment for such trips:-

1. Two fly rods with reels and lines, 25 yards King fisher line with 50 yards backing line is sufficient for each reel.
2. One Spinning rod with spinning reel.
3. Spinning material—Gold and Silver Minnows 1" to 2" long are recommended.
4. Fly box containing 2 dozen flies and 1 dozen lures.
5. Casts:- A dozen to 1x to 3x casts will suffice.
6. Traces:- One—half dozen traces for the Spinning rod.
7. One landing net and one Haversack or Jholla.
8. Grass shoes tied under fleet foot to prevent slipping.
9. Scissors, Knives, Lead weights and a small Spring balance should be carried.

It is convenient to arrange through some Tourists Agency in Srinagar. They can arrange camp kit, cooks, shikaries etc. The list of such agencies is given in the Chapter on Srinagar.

Trout fishing in Kashmir is usually done in either of the three ways—(a) Spinning, (b) wet fly fishing and (c) dry fly fishing. The

results of the 1945 fishing season were as follows:-

1. Total number of licences issued.....803
2. " " " " Trouts caught.....16778
3. Biggest Trout caught..... (i) 12lbs in Krishensar and Veshansar lakes (ii) 7lbs in Kulgam streams.

Trout fishes are sold in the Government Hatcheries at rates given in the "List of Trout Waters.

Small Game Shooting

The following small game is to be found in the Kashmir valley:--(a) Snipe, Wood cock and Sand grouse. (b) Duck, Geese and Teal. (c) Chikor. Pheasants and Partridges (d) Quail. The shooting period for (a) is from 1st September to 31st March; for (b) is from 16th September to 15th April; for (c) is from 1st October to end of February; and for (d) extends from 16th September to 31st May.

Small game shooting needs a licence. The licence is obtainable from the Game Warden Srinagar. Full information regarding this is also obtainable from the same Office. Fee for such a licence extending from September 1, to May 31st is Rs 55/- only. For shorter duration licences, the fee is less. Considerable valuable information is obtainable regarding

game shooting from "Jammu Kashmir Game Laws." This Pamphlet can be procured free from the Game Warden Srinagar.

Big Game Shooting

Big game shooting needs a licence. The rules governing big game shooting are to be found in the Game laws mentioned already.

Summer licence fee is Rs 125/- and the winter licence fee is Rs 70/- only. The following types of big game are to be found in the Kashmir valley and the surrounding tracts.

1. Valley proper area.....Muskdeer, Bara Singha, Serow, Black Bear, Pig and leopard.
2. Guraiz and Manchil area.....Red Bear, Muskdeer, Obex, Black Bear and Leopard
3. Kishtwar and Wardwan area.....Red Bear, Ibex, Muskdeer, Bara Singa, Black Bear, Thar, Goral, Serow, Leopard and Wolf.
4. Baltistan area (Kargil and Skardu Tehsil)Red Bear, Markhor, Ibex and Sharpu.
5. The ladakh area.....Ovisammon, Burhal Tibetan Antelope, Tibetan Gazelle, Snow leopard and Wolf.
6. Astore area.....Red Bear, Markhor,

Muskdeer, Ibex, Snow leopard and wolf.

7. Kajinag and Shamsberry area.....In
Kajinag Markhor, Muskdeer (Red Bear).
In Shamsberry, Serow and Black Bear.

The season for shooting in areas 4—7 is
divided into two periods i.e. first
period from 15th April to 14th July and the
second period from 15th July to 14th October.

CHAPTER X.

Renowned Crafts and Products.

GENERAL.

Kashmir arts, crafts and products have added greatness to its glory. Besides serving as an exhibition of Nature's wonders, Kashmir has all through centuries presented articles specially known for their delicate workmanship, artistic design and superb servability. The Kashmir manufactures are usually output of cottage industries embodying long patient labour of specialised hands and imaginative brains. Kashmir Agriculture is equally famous for certain products which are unique in their deliciousness and usefulness.

Shawls and Pushmina.

Kashmir Shawls are renowned throughout the world and have been so now for centuries. The wool required for the Shawls is got from the bordering Tibetan tracts. This wool known as Pushmina constitutes a velvety growth under the long hair on the skin of the Tibetan goat. History reveals that even the Romans were acquainted with the Kashmir Shawls. Shawl manufacture was stimulated under Mogal patronage. Ring Shawl is the best known of these Shawls. Ring Shawl is

Pamir Beauty Products are the best

so called because whole of it can be made to pass through a signet ring. Shawls are manufactured of different design, quality and dimension. Besides being attractive they are highly durable, warm and light. From Pushmina, Pushmina Sarrees and Pushmina cloth is also manufactured. These vary in texture as much as the Shawls. Mixture of Pushmina and local wool as also of Pushmina and cotton are also manufactured.

Puttoo and Patti.

Wool required for Shawls and Pushmina comes from outside. Kashmir however produces a coarse wool of its own. This is utilised to produce a famous and popular tweed cloth known as Pattoo. Blankets are also made from this wool. The raw material and the workmanship combine to make Pattoo highly serviceable for suiting and allied purposes. Patties (milled blankets) are also made from the same.

Silks.

Silk manufacture in Kashmir is well reputed. The cocoon is reared by the villagers on mulberry leaves. Yarn is produced from these cocoons in a big Government factory. The

Pamir Products are Enchanting

silk yarn so produced serves as a raw material to the many small and big silk weaving factories. A large quantity of silk Tabby, Twills, Shirtings, Chiffons etc. is produced. A large quantity of this silk is sold in the shape of plain or embroidered articles e. g., Sarees, Bedsheets, table-cloths and cushion covers. etc. etc.

Embroidery

It is a very old industry of Kashmir and is usually carried on in the home of the worker. The work is carried on by hand. Exquisite delicate work carried on Shawls, Pushmina and silk is a speciality of Kashmir. There are various types of embroidery work. The best type is known as 'Amli'. In this type the stitches are so dense that if the embroidered portion is folded, the ground does not become visible. Usually embroidery is carried on along floral design. The chinar leaf design is very common.

Carpets.

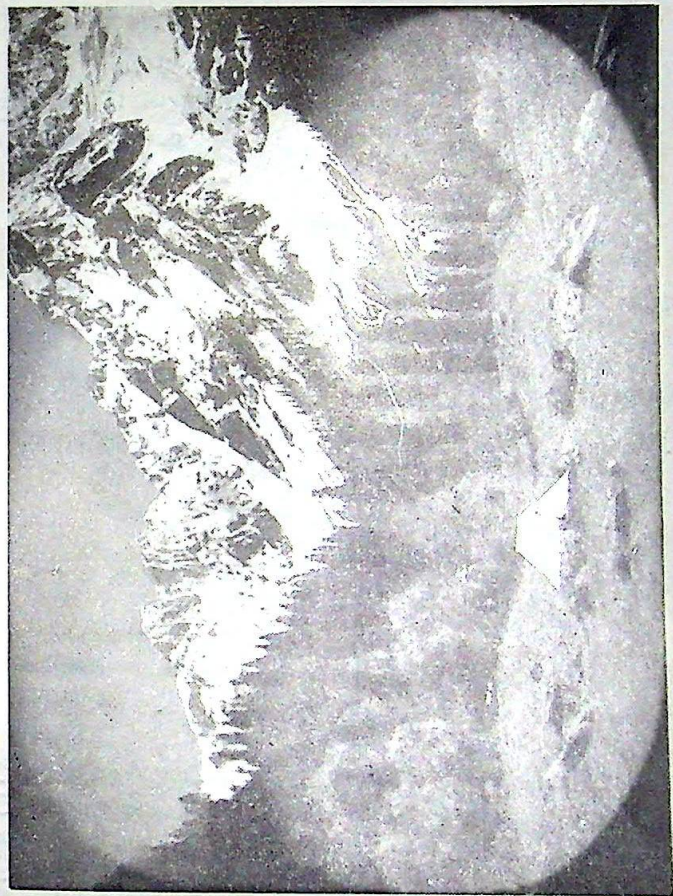
Carpet manufacture is a very old and thriving industry and like old wine needs no recommendation. Carpets are manufactured on looms. It is a delightful sight to see the

worker at the looms tying and cutting threads of different hue and colour almost mechanically in obedience to a script which ultimately determines the design of the carpet. A large number large scale concerns are now engaged in producing carpets of different quality, designs and dimensions. Initially carpets were woven only according to the Persian patterns but now other designs including those adopted in Yarkand or tracable from Illustrations of Oriental Carpets published by the Imperial and Royal Austrian Commercial Museum of Vienna are also manufactured.

Gubba Industry.

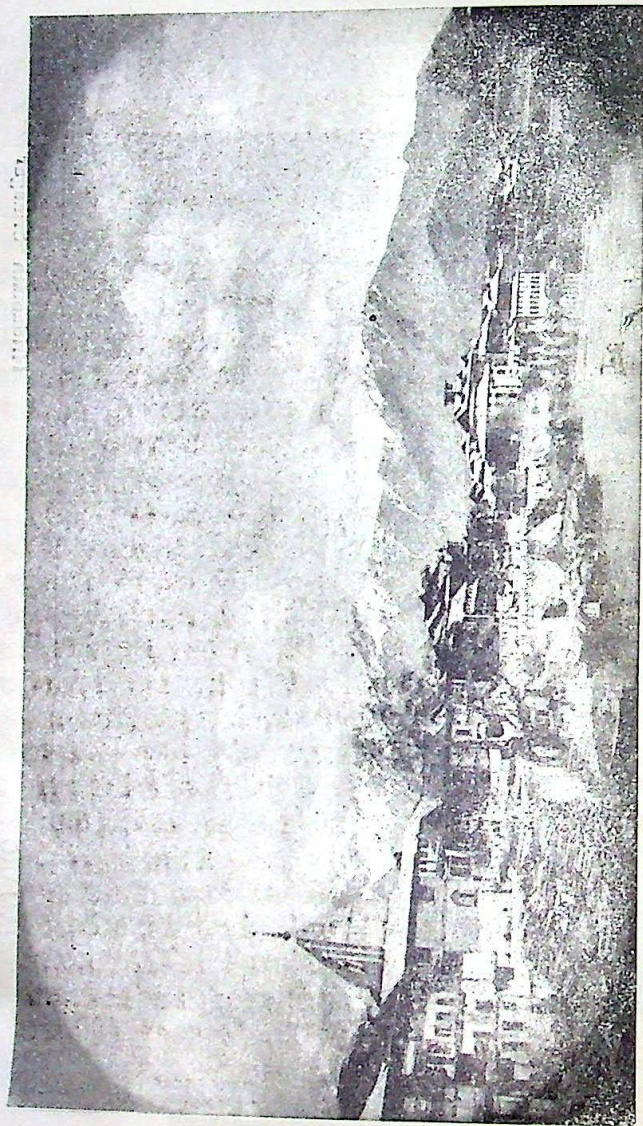
Most of Kashmir's arts and crafts are located in the capital city of Srinagar. Gubba Industry forms an exception. The Industry is mainly localised in Anantnag which is about 34 miles from Srinagar, and two miles away from Khanabal which is a place on the Banihal Cart Road. How and when this industry started is a mystery. Gabbas provide an excellent floor covering besides serving other purposes both for the eastern and the western type of drawing rooms. Though produced in Anantnag they are available in plenty in Srinagar. There are two types of Gubbas. Both types are made from worn out blankets. These are

Ask for Pamir Powders



Hridaynath Srinagar

SONAMARG



SRINAGAR CITY

Hridainath Srinagar

dyed in various colours. In the one variety big sheets are embroidered in different designs in a symmetrical manner. The other variety is simply a patch work though difficult to detect as such and quite durable and excellent otherwise. In this case the differently dyed blanket pieces are cut into different pieces of different design. These pieces are stitched together and made into a Gabba which very often is all beauty to see and possess. Gabbas serve very well in tents, houseboats, verandas and on picnics.

Paper Machie and Wood Carving.

Who has not heard about Kashmir Papier Machie and Wood Carving? They are products par excellence. The wood carver working on walnut wood produces in Kashmir fancy tables, cigarette boxes, bowls, toilet sets, vases, trays, bookends, screens and a thousands of other articles to order which advertise his skill, workmanship and artistic nature. The wood carver works with mature wood and knows very often the way to polish the article properly. There are three easily differentiable varieties of wood work, engraved, undercut and raised. Allied to wood carving though superior in attractiveness, is Papier Machie.

Try Kashmir Scents

at the

Papier Machie is both genuine and imitation. The genuine papier machie is made from paper pulp. Various layers of paper pulp are super-imposed on each other and then put in special moulds to acquire a desired shape. On this, when it has dried and been glazed the design is painted. The imitation Papier Machie consists of articles which have a wooden or a metal base and on which designs painted. The usual designs adopted are of birds, flowers, boats and scenery. Papier Machie boxes, cigarette cases, toilet sets etc., are very common.

Miscellaneous Arts and Crafts.

Lately, work which was previously confined only to walnut wood has begun to be performed on silver, specially engraved boxes tea-sets, tumblers, cups, scent and toilet cases, combs and picture frames of silver have also invaded the market and successfully established themselves as an excellent and distinct craft of Kashmir.

Stones and Jewellery are also included amongst the specialities of Kashmir. Usually the dealers keep the precious and the imitation articles separate. Quite cheap and attractive

Insist on Pamir Beauty Products

bracelets, necklaces, ear-rings etc., are available in plenty.

Furs are an important industry of Kashmir. Different furs, fur-rugs fur-glows, fur coats and fur caps are sold in plenty in novel designs varying considerably in price and quality.

Wicker works though quite a recent entrant in the field is expanding fast and fairly thriving. Large variety of articles is made of English willow which is grown in the valley. Boxes, frames, cradles, and lunch baskets are very common.

Fine, attractive and durable walking sticks are also made and are available in plenty.

Namda manufacture has gained considerable ground since the war. Namdas provide a cheap and fashionable floor covering. They have one disadvantage which is that after sometime the hair on them gets loosened. They are sold plain and emboidered. They are exported to America chiefly. Previously the plain namdas used to come from Yarkand though embrodiery in cases where required was done as now in Kashmir. Consisting of wool they are quite warm and serve well as bed-mattresses. They are also useful in tents and on Verandas.

Use Pamir Oils

Superior leather work is also carried on. Leather boxes, boots, bags etc., are made.

Saffron and Honey

Kashmir is often spoken of as land of Saffron and honey. Kashmir is the only source of Saffron in India and it is a very important supplier of honey. Saffron is grown on the Pampur Plateau about 9 miles away from Srinagar. The lands belongs to the Government, and is cultivated by permanent tenants on equal division of produce basis. Government annually auction the right to collect its share of Saffron. The highest bidder accordingly becomes the biggest supplier of Saffron. Saffron is well known to the orthodox Hindus, Medical Profession and the keepers of good kitchens. It is available with many dealers. The imitation saffron is very difficult to differentiate and proper care must be taken by the purchaser. Honey is also available from many dealers. In this case as well care is needed to secure pure honey. Various varieties are sold with greater difference in name than in substance. Many dealers supply scientifically purified honey. Honey has a great medical value.

Ask for Pamir Lipsticks

Almonds and Walnuts

Almonds and Walnuts constitute important dry fruits of Kashmir. They are exported in large quantities, latter, however, only under a licence. There is a special variety of almonds and walnuts known as the Kagazi (Paper) variety. The Kagazi almonds and walnuts are so called because they have a very thin shell which can be broken even by pressing in between two fingers. These are grown in suberian tracts. The number of almond orchards has considerably increased of late. Both almonds and walnuts are quite delicious to eat especially with fruits like pears or apples. Kashmir exports annually on an average dry and fresh fruits worth fifty lacs of rupees.

There are over a dozen type of walnuts and four dozen types of almonds quite well known. The following few types of walnut may be mentioned:- Large sized Kagazi, white Kernelled. Small Sweet karnelled.

FRESH FRUITS.

Kashmir grows a number of fruits. Kashmir apple is quite famous. There are other equally delicious fruits, e. g. Pears Cherries, Mulberries

Straw-berries etc., also grown. Apples grown are of various kinds. Amri and French varieties are quite familiar. Different varieties are suitable for dessert and cooking purposes.

FACTORIES.

Various factories have grown lately in Kashmir. Carpet factories have already been mentioned. There is a Match Factory in Baramulla producing Match boxes. Karansingh Woolen Mills Ltd., Srinagar manufactures Flannels, blankets, knitting yarn etc. The Kashmir Pharmaceutical Works manufactures Tinctures and other extracts. Government Silk Factory produces silk yarn. Government Silk Weaving Factory produces Silk goods of different designs. There are two factories engaged in the preservation of fruits and preparation of Jams etc. Besides these there are some other small factories also functioning.

The above description of Kashmir arts, crafts and products should not give an impression that the Kashmir market sells only Kashmir goods or that Kashmir produces nothing else. Far from it. Kashmir market sells goods produced and liked nearly in all parts of the world. The articles mentioned are only the specialities of Kashmir. Otherwise Kashmir produces considerable quantities of rice, maize, oil seeds, milk, eggs, vegetables etc., etc.

CHAPTER XI.

The Kashmiri Language

GENERAL

The Kashmiri language is only a dialect. It has no script of its own. The language is seldom used for written communication or expression of thought. When it is used for such purposes normally persian or devnagri scripts are utilised.

Kashmiri or the Kashmiri language has its roots in Sanskrit. Due to Muslim rule for a long time and conversion of most of the population to Islam, the language has become somewhat persianised. Of late a considerable number of Hindustani words have been absorbed in the language. Some English terms have also been grafted.

The language is quite rich in literature. It sounds surprising but it is true. Some very fine poetry has been composed in the language and written in persian or devnagri scripts. Kashmiri is rich in folklore. Some good specimens of ballads and lyrics can be found.

Yet it is a dying language for want of a script of its own.

For visitors, knowledge of the the language is not absolutely essential as most of the people with whom he is likely to come in contact understand Hindustani. All the same such knowledge can sometimes be highly helpful.

It can help him to make himself clearly understood to a man who know half Hindustani and no English. It can assist him in strengthening his local contacts. It can help him to appear less strange in a strange land. He can meet his requirements much better with its acquaintance.

The greatest difficulty about the language is its special

pronounciation. The letters of various scripts do not exactly fit in with the language. We do not intend to supply the rules which govern this language. We propose rather to help the reader in knowing some Kashmiri words and sentences. We hope that such knowledge can form a good basis for an advanced study and that it will serve his purpose for tour and trade.

FOREIGN WORDS

There are some English Hindustani words which have been fully assimilated in the language. Some such English words and Hindustani words with their English equivalents are given below for the facility of the reader.

The following English words pass good currency:---
Cinema, boat, houseboat, car, lorry, postcard, pencil, doctor, trunk, fountainpen, cigarette, biscuits, bicycle, record, coat, aerodrome master, professor, principal rupee, anna, pies, radio. gramophone, Bank. cheque, diary,

The following Hindustani words are freely used:---

Hindustani words	English equivalents	Hindustani words	English equivalents
Sabur	Patience	Hawai	Jehaz
Neimak	Salt	Nayee	Aeroplane
Cheenee	Sugar	Dhobi	Barber
Beemar	Ill	Mochi	Washerman
Shikara	Boat	Durzi	Cobbler
Kamiz	Shirt	Duria	Tailor
Qismat	Fate	Ghas	River
Qeemat	Price	Kamra	Grass
Chai	Tea	Dwat	Room
Tonga	Horse carriage	Qalum	Ink-pot
			Pen

Hindustani words	English equivalent	Hindustani words	English equivalent
Nawker	Servant	Nalka	Tap
Duree	Carpet	Bakshish	Tip
Kursee	Chair	Bandook	Gun
Maiz	Table	Dookan	Shop
Khavind	Husband	Ilaj	Remedy
Beevi	Wife	Sandooq	Box
Kitab	Book	Darakht	Tree
Asbab	Baggage	Tel	Oil
Card	Post Card	Mirich	Pepper
Lifafa	Envelop	Mithayee	Sweetmeat
Mun	Maund	Gilas	Cherry
Ser	Two lb.	Gilas	Tumbler
Paw	$\frac{1}{4}$ th Seer	Suyi	Needle
Chitank	$\frac{1}{16}$ th Seer	Dhaga	Thread
Rupaiya	Rupee	Muramat	Repair
Sadak	Road	Rufoo	Darn
Ostad	Teacher	Dhona	Wash
Kangha	Comb	Panee	Water
Durwaza	Door	Khatum	Finish end
Ladka	Boy	Shoroo	Begin
Ladkee	Girl	Botel	Bottle
Chamcha	Spoon	Patloon	Trousers
Beita	Son	Copy	Copy book
Betee	Daughter	Piala	Cup
Bijli	Electricity	Akhbar	Newspaper

IMPORTANT WORDS.

Some important Kashmiri words with their English equivalents are given below:—

Kashmiri words.	English equivalents.	Kashmiri words.	English equivalents.
Mole	Father	Guchhan	Goes
Maej	Mother	Zenane	Wife, woman
Booy	Brother	Kur	Girl, daughter
Maz	Meat	Thawun	To place, keep
Poyon	Water	Gindun	Play
O-love	Potatoes.	Tsaunt	Swimming
Hill	Water grass	Cheh	Drink
Meal	Ink	Haenz	Boatman
Tsur	Thief	Puteh	After
Naivid	Barber	Rupie	Rupee
Bene	Sister	Rupiye	Rupees
Dhob	Washerman	Aneh	Anna, annas
Mol	Price	Pa-ye	Pie, pies
Mech	Clay	Haer	Ladder
Kiah	What	Tser	Delay, late
Unum	Get	Shin	Snow
Koos	Who (male)	Seatin	With, by means
Kease	Who (female)	Gau	He went
Kur	Do	Vadan	Weeping
Kheh	Eat	Tot	Beloved
Choet	Bread	Kyazi	Why
Tomul	Rice (uncooked)	Katih	Where
Buteh	Rice (cooked) food	Hend wen	Water melon
Daneh	Unhusked rice	Garh	Home
Guchh	Go	Gou	(He) went
Woleh	Come	Gose	(I) went
Gou	Went	Tuhunz	Your
Guchheh	Will go	Tsu	He

Kmr. words	Eng. equivalents	Kmr. words	Eng. equivalents
Tusund	His	Munz	In side
Tumis	Him	Settah	Many
Tihund	Their	Mote	Fat
Kenh	Certain, some	Woshun	Hot
Zev	Tongue	Akh	One
Aechh	Eyes, eye	Zeh	Two
Athe	Hand, hands	Treh	Three
Mus	Hair	Tsor	Four
Shran	Bath	Panchh	Five
Voin	Now	Sheh	Six
Myon	My, mine	Sut	Seven
Jyan	Good	Uhet	Eight
Ose	Was	Now	Nine
Godneuk	First	Duh	Ten
Doyim	Second	Kah	Eleven
Tre'm	Third	Wuh	Twenty
Pinchim	Fifth	Ak-wuh	Twenty one
Yeli	When	Trih	Thirty
Teli	Then	Ak-trih	Thirty one
Teyuth	Like that, such	Tsatjih	Forty
Yuth	Like this	Panchhah	Fifty
Keuth	How	Sheth	Sixty
Kotah	How much	Sutath	Seventy
Khudai	God	Shith	Eighty
Wonun	To weave	Namath	Ninety
Chithh	a letter	Hath	Hundred
Omur	Age	Ak Hat Ta	One hundred
Mur	Die	Ak	and one
Sawab	heavenly merit	Zeh Hat	Two hundred
Yeti	Here	Sas	One thousand
Tuti	There	Hatabaed	Hundreds
Az	Today	Sasibaed	Thousands
Pugah	To-morrow	Do-phar	Mid-day
Rat	Yesterday	Ad-rat	Mid-night
Algabe	By chance	Swad	One and quarter
Meone	Mine	Dod	One & one half
		Dod hath	Hundred fifty

SOME SENTENCES

We will now give some specimens of simple Kashmiri Sentences. The selection is intended to help the visitor in ordinary conversation in the language.

Kashmiri SentencesEnglish equivalent Sentences

Yur Wolleh	Come here
Wapus gus	Go back
Choan nao kiah chhoey	What is your name
Wakhat kiah chhu?	What is the time
Rehman katih chhu?	Where is Rehman
Chai unn	Get tea
Wuthrun traue	Arrange the bed
Tanga unn	Get tonga
Nau unn	Get the boat
Mein zenaneh kateh chheh	Where is my wife
Mein kur kateh chheh	Where is my daughter
Meon nechew kateh chhu?	Where is my son
Yemuk moel kiah chhu	What is the price of this
Poyen unn	Get water
Dhobiss di Palace	Give clothes to the washerman
Seichh unnun	Get the Tailor
Mazur unnun	Get coolie
Watulus di—nadh	Call Sweeper
Bemar kus chhu	Who is ill
Meon hoon kateh chhu	Where is my dog
Chhe kot oasukh gomut	Where had you gone
Timon wunn yure yeon	Tell them to come here
Haiwanun Hund shafakhaneh	Where is Veterinary Hospital
katih chhu	
Yatih chha kanh kore chathal	Is there any Girl School
Literachur Palus katih chhu	Where is Literature Palace
Gur unnun	Get the Horse

Kashmiri Sentences

English Equivalents

Yeth gamus kiah chhu nao
Buh chhus yesan kulli tar
deon.

Buh Amut ehhus.
Tseh ehhaiyi gur?

Nave Thehraw.

Gureh guchh.

Rat auo suh yore

Chu koet owaukh gomut?

Cheire Kiazi goi?

Wuth chha saf?

Kos Jai chheh wochhin
layekh.

Nishat Bag kotah chhu dor?

Aiss katih rozow ratus?

Bur kur bandh.

Dod neezih Panus Seeth.

Aiss guchhow Shikar kurneh

Kitabeh waan kateh chhu.

Dak-khana kotah dur chhu.

Numaish kur chhi shuru

sapdan.

Yatih kuso chhu jan hotul.

What is the name of this village
I want to cross the river.

I have come.

Have you a watch?

Stop the boat.

Go home?

Yesterday he came here.

Where had you gone?

Why are you late?

Is the road clear?

Which is the best place to
visit?

How far away is Nishat Bag?

Where shall we stay for night.

Close the door.

Take milk with you.

We will go for hunting.

Where is the bookstall.

How far is post office.

When does Exhibition begin.

Which is the good hotel here.

CHAPTER XII

Miscellaneous Information
and
Alphabetic Directory

FRONTIER DISTRICTS

In area, Jammu and Kashmir state constitutes the biggest Indian state. Much of this area is however enclosed by the mountaineous tracts of Gilgit, Skurdu and Ladakh. These districts lie to the east and north of Kashmir and are known as the frontier districts.

They are mostly barren hilly tracts. Their importance primarily consists in their strategic location. They are situated on the boundaries of Russia on the one side and china on the other. The district of Ladakh chiefly and the other districts to a minor extent provide a good field for anthropological studies. Polyandry though fast disappearing prevails there.

The Frontier districts provide big game of different varieties in abundance. Therefore they are sometimes spoken of as 'sportsman's paradise.'

Strategically Gilgit is the most important of these districts. It is a meeting place for three Empires. Gilgit is a barren tract amidst lofty mountains, to the north of Karhmir.

The starting point for a journey to Gilgit is Bandipur. Bandipur is 35 miles from Srinagar. The way lies along Sumbal which is 14 miles from Srinagar. Astor is 118 miles from Bandipur. From Astor Gilgit is 78 miles away. The Journey is stiff and needs guides & horses. Complete arrangements can be made in Bandipur.

The river Indus encircles Kashmir for a considerable distance. It is here that the frontier districts lie. Ladakh is probably the best known of these districts because of vastness of area. It embodies probably the highest inhabited districts of the world. Ladakh occupies a central position in the trade between Tibet Yarkand and India. It is a place which has a detailed history of its own. People are mostly Buddhists. In Gilgit the population is mainly muslim. Racially the people of Ladakh and Gilgit differ. While the former show mongolian tracts, the latter represent the typical Aryan variety. Ladakh is approachable from Sonamarg. It is a distance of 190 miles. Ladakh is linked by trade routes to Simla Yarkand, Lhasa and Kashmir. Carpets, Namdas dry fruits are some items of trade.

Baltistan with its chief town of Skardu lies to the west of Ladakh. Baltistan is mostly a cut off tract and is not as intimately con-

nected either by trade or traffic with Kashmir as Ladakh, Astor or Gilgit.

TWO MORE PLACE.

We intend to mention two lovely places which are at some distance from civilisation and the city of Srinagar.

One such place is Kishtwar. It is a lovely distance set amidst barren surroundings to the south of Kashmir. It is about 60 miles from Ramban (see Jammu rout to Srinagar.) It is also approachable from Anantnag. In beauty it equals some of the best places in Kashmir. It is a place rich in fruits and greenary.

Lolab valley which is just adjacent to wular lake is yet another area of nude natural beauty. Lolab is approachable from Bandipur. Lolab and Kashmir are fine places for easy trekking and lovely camping.

CONTROLLED MOTOR LORRY FARE

SCHEDULE

Specification of journey	Type of motor vehicle (whole or part.)	Maximum fare and freight.	
		Single fare.	
Srinagar to Rawalpindi	Full 4 seater car	Rs. 135	
Srinagar to Jammu	" "	135	
and vice versa	" "	"	
Srinagar to Tangmarg	" "	"	26
and vice versa	" "	"	150
Tangmarg to Rawalpindi	" "	"	115
Srinagar to Havellian	Seat in a 4	Rs. 50	Front seat.
Srinagar to Rawalpindi	seater car.	40	Back seat.
Srinagar to Jammu	" "	"	"
and vice versa	" "	"	"
Srinagar to Tangmarg	" "	"	7 per seat.
and vice versa	" "	"	"

Tangmarg to Rawalpindi	...	Rs.	43	Front seat.
	...	"	33	Back seat.
Srinagar to Havellian	...	"	33	Front seat.
	...	"	25	Back seat.
	Full lorry	"	225	
Srinagar to Rawalpindi	"	"	"	"
Srinagar to Jammu and vice versa	"	"	29	
Srinagar to Tangmarg and vice versa	"	"	248	
Tangmarg to Rawalpindi	"	"	191	
Srinagar to Havellian	"	"	14/8	1st class next to driver.
Srinagar to Rawalpindi	Seat in a lorry	"	13-2nd class one of the 8 seats behind the driver	
	"	"	12 - other seats	
	"	"	Do	
Srinagar to Jammu and vice versa	"	"	1/12- 1st class	
Srinagar to Tangmarg and vice versa	"	"	seat next to driver.	

Specification of journey.	Type of motor vehicle (whole or part)	Maximum fare and freight.	
		Single fare	
Tangmarg to Rawalpindi	"	Rs. 1/9/- 2nd class one of the 8 seats behind the driver	Rs. 1/7 other seats
"	"	Rs. 15 1st class seat next to driver	Rs. 14/- 2nd class seat one of the 8 seats behind the driver
Srinagar to Havellian	"	Rs. 13/0/- other seats	Rs. 12/4/- 1st class seat next to driver
"	"	Rs. 10/8/- 2nd class seat i. e. one of the 8 seats behind driver.	Rs. 10 other seats
Srinagar to Rawalpindi	Luggage & Goods	Rs. 6	0 0 per mds.
Srinagar to Jammu and vice versa	"	"	"
Srinagar to Tangmarg and vice versa	"	"	"
Tangmarg to Rawalpindi	"	"	0 9 0
Srinagar to Havellian	"	"	6 5 0
"	"	"	5 0 0
"	"	"	"

Customs Duty Exemptions

The following articles when in actual use and brought in by travellers for their own use (either brought in with themselves or sent ahead or following them within a reasonable period to be determined on the merits of each case) will be passed free of duty as personal luggage. All other things will, as enumerated in customs tariff, be subject to duty at the rates specified in each case :-

1. Apparel including hats and boots.
2. Bedding including rugs and blankets.
Carpets 3 pieces per family see note
(1) below :-

3. ARTICLES	VALUING UPTO		
	Rs.	as.	p.
Cooking utensils ...	50	0	0
Cutlery ...	200	0	0
Crockery & glass ...	50	0	0
Linen (household) ...	100	0	0
Silver ware ...	500	0	0

4. Walking sticks, umbrellas, also instruments for games such as golf clubs, two tennis racquets, a dozen tennis balls, 2 hockey sticks, 2 cricket bats, pads, balls, 2 pair skis, ski-ing and winter sports equipment, 2 pair

ice skates, and 100 feet mountain climbing ropes and other similar mountain climbing equipment, polo sticks and other polo equipment, 2 fishing rods and relative fishing equipment.

5. Hand bags, dressing cases, spectacles for personal wear, toilet requisites, watch and jewellery according to the condition in life and rank of the importer not being a dealer in such goods.

6. A pair of binoculars, medicine chest for house-hold use and such personal belonging as 2 cameras with or without stands (with a few plates and films and other photographic accessories for developing etc. Thermosflask, field glasses, cinemetograph cameras, one large and one small per family with projectors, tripods, screens and other accessories plus 1,000 feet per camera of unexposed films.

7. Smoking pipes, cigar and cigarette boxes, cigars and cigarettes upto 100 each and other tobacco not exceeding one lb. in weight.

8. A perambulator or gocart, a few toys also, an infant's bath or a child's cot or a camp bath.

9. A bottle of wine, spirits or perfumery opened 3 tolas of opium, 5 tolas charas, a bottle of methyalted spirit.

10 Saddles - 2 per person with bridles

and other horse equipment complete.

11. A sewing machine and a type-writer when in actual use of the importer.

12. Stationery in small quantities or a writing or attache case containing pad block, envelopes, pencils, pen or fountain pen.

13. Mounted stamp, scrap photos or post albums, painting and paints, painting easels, painting brushes and other painting materials, photographs framed & without frame in limited quantity.

14. Radio sets and musical instruments such as violin, a harmonium, a pair of tables, a Gramophone and records upto 100, a guitar.

15. A fitted work basket.

16. Ghee and Butter obtained from:-

1. Milk	5 seer per person
2. Fruits ...	5 seer " "
3. Vegetables, all sorts	5 " " "
4. Grains, pulse, and flour	4 seers (in all) per person

17. 2 guns, 2 rifles, 1 pistol or revolver and 500 cartridges when imported for personal luggage by persons exempted under the British Indian Arms Act but arms and ammunition imported by them in excess of the aforesaid quantities or of a different description shall be, liable to customs duty at the rates in force at the time of their import.

2 guns, 2 rifles, one pistol or revolver and

500 cartridges when imported for personal use and as personal luggage by persons exempted under the British India Arms Act but arms and ammunition imported by them in excess of the aforesaid quantities or of a different description shall be, liable to customs duty at the rates in force at the time of their import.

2 guns, 2 rifles, one pistol or revolver and 500 cartridges when imported for personal use and as personal luggage by persons not exempted under the aforesaid Act, shall be admitted duty free if covered by a competent authority but arms and ammunition imported by such persons in excess of the aforesaid quantities shall be liable to customs duty at the rate in force at the time of their import is covered by such license. All arms and ammunition when import thereof is not covered by such license shall be liable to detention at the customs post and to confiscation if such license is not produced within six months of their import.

18. Such article of dowry as are:—

- (a) Brought after marriage by the bridegroom's party (resident of the State) with bride into State territory.
- (b) Imported into the State territory by the bridegroom's party residing outside the State to be presented to the bride on a marriage including Lugan

Patra.

- (c) Imported by bride's relatives on her mother's side residing outside the State territory for presentation to her on the occasion of her marriage as "Nanki Chuk".

19. One petromax lamp or two table lamps and two lanterns imported by visitors for their actual use for the period of their stay in the State provided the lamps and lanterns have already been used and are not new and fit for sale.

Note--The carpets (3 pieces per family) a bicycle, Conoes, coats, tents (2 sets consisting of double fly tents, 4 chowdaries, 2 necessary tents complete with furniture & bath requisites such as campbeds, folding pneumatic, duty on which is recoverable at the time of import and refundable at the time of export if the export takes place within 8 months of import.

Note--(2) "A visitor for the purpose of Council Order No. 301 C of 1939 is person not being a subject or resident of State who comes to make and makes a stay of not more than 8 months in a single calendar year in the State and who possesses no immovable property and has no commercial interests in the State".

Note--(3) If any person other than a Visitor purchases, or otherwise obtains from Visitors a Radio Set with wireless accessories which a

Visitor may have imported as part of his personal luggage free of custom duty he will be liable to pay custom duty on the same.

20. Subject to the above rules the customs officer at the post of import shall use his discretion in determining whether any particular article deserves to be passed free as personal luggage or to be subjected to duty. But these articles should be less important than those specifically mentioned above.

Note--(4) When a visitor, who has paid duty at any Customs post on entry into the Jammu and Kashmir State on (1) tent, (2) carpets, (3) canoes (4) boats and (5) bicycles, leaves the State territory within eight months and wants to get the duty so paid refunded to him at the post of exit he shall produce the original permit, under which he paid duty along with the goods before the officer-in-charge of the post of exit and make a request in writing for the refund of the amount.

21. The Officer-in-charge shall examine the goods and satisfy himself that they are the same as described in the permit presented. He shall also examine the permit and see if the goods in question are being re-exported within eight months.

22. The following quantity of petrol as noted against each of the Motor vehicles can

be brought in free of customs duty:—

J. V. Road

- (Rawalpindi-Srinagar-Road)
1. Private Car six gallons.
 2. Taxi Car two ,,
 3. Lorry ,, ,,
 4. Motor Cyle one gallon

B. C. Road

- (Jammu-Srinagar - Road)
1. Private Car four gallons
 2. Taxi Cars ,, ,,
 3. Lorry ,, ,,
 4. Motor Cycle one gallon

Note:—Petrol is available from pumps at Rawalpindi, Murree, Kohala, Domel, Uri and Baramulla on the Rawalpindi road and at Udhampur, Batote Banihal, Khanabal on the Jammu Road.

Export

The following articles when exported as personal luggage will be free of export duty:—

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-------------------------|
| 1. Ghee | ... | 8 chattacks per person. |
| 2. Fruits | ... | 5 seers per person |
| 3. Potatoes | ... | 3 seers do. |
| 4. Grain, pulse, flour | | Up to 4 seers (in all) |
| | | per person whenever |
| | | export of the same is |
| | | prohibited. |

Mooring ghat rent in Srinagar.

The rates of rent for 'A' and 'B' classes of ghats shall be Rs. 12/- and Rs. 8/- per month respectively and the rent shall be calculated as shown in rate schedule given below and shall be payable in advance in each case:—

- | | |
|-------|---|
| (i) | For a period of 1 to 3 days ... $\frac{1}{2}$ week's rent |
| (ii) | „ 4 to 7 „ ... 1 „ „ |
| (iii) | „ 8 to 15 „ ... 2 „ „ |
| (iv) | „ 16 to 23 „ ... 3 „ „ |
| (v) | „ 24 to 30 „ or full month full month's rent |

Camping sites and rules thereof within Srinagar Municipal Limits

1 In Srinagar tents may be pitched in Chinara Bagh only on the camping ground set aside for this purpose.

The sites are plotted and numbered on a map which is maintained in the office of the Municipal Committee.

2 All sites are marked by posts at each end showing the number of the site.

3 No *Chaphars* for kitchen and temporary sheds for stabling horses etc. are allowed to be erected in these camping grounds. No earth is to be dug or removed from the plots.

4 The camping sites shall be allotted by the President Municipal Committee, on payment in advance of prescribed fee (which will be received by the Municipal office) for the privilege of pitching tents on the site allotted for a period not exceeding one month. Visitors and residents desirous of staying at one site for more than one month can continue

having the site by payment in advance of the monthly fee per month, for a period not exceeding 3 months.

5. All applications for allotment of camping sites are to be made in writing to the President, Municipality stating the probable period of occupation of the site applied for.

6. Camping site cannot be reserved in advance. Allotment of sites will be made according to priority of application.

7. A visitor who once vacates a site loses his lien on the same and the site can be allotted to another person who may apply for the vacant site on payment of usual fees.

8. Residents and Visitors who reserve a camping site for a month and vacate the site temporarily for a period not exceeding 7 days will retain their lien on the site during their temporary absence, provided that they have given to the Municipality at least 24 hours, notice in writing of the date of temporary absence and also provided that all prescribed fees have been paid in advance. No one can occupy a site vacated under these rules except with the written permission of the occupant in whose name the site is reserved.

9. Camping site rent will be paid at Rs. 6 per month throughout the month by tenants occupying a site whether the tents are occupied or not.

10. Tenants shall make their own arrangements for the cleanliness of the camps.

11. On a camping site being vacated the occupier shall be responsible that the site left is clean and tidy.

12. The fees will be collected monthly in advance by the Municipality. The month continues from the first of one month to the first of next month. The full month's rent is due even if the camping site is occupied for only a portion of a calendar month.

13. Persons in whose name the site has been reserved have no right to sub-let the site.

14. Any occupier failing to comply with the provisions of these Rules shall be refused a tent site in future in Srinagar.

Copies of the above rules can be had from the office of the President, Srinagar Municipality.

Tonga Rates

Rates for Tongas within Municipality limits.

In the absence of any agreement with the proprietor, agent or driver of licensed carriage the following rates shall be paid:--

	1st. Class Tongas			2nd. Class Tongas		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1 For a full day of 9 hours	5	0	0	3	8	0
2 For a half day of 5 hours	3	0	0	2	0	0
3 Chashma Shahi and back	2	8	0	2	0	0
4 Nishat Bagh and back	3	0	0	3	0	0
5 Shalamar and back	4	0	0	3	0	0
6 Harwan and back	4	8	0	4	0	0
7 (a) Nasim Bagh and back	3	0	0	2	8	0
(b) Nagin Bagh Hazratbal and back	2	8	0	2	0	0
8 All the four gardens (Chash- mashahi, Nishat, Shalamar and Harwan) and back for 9 hours	6	0	0	5	0	0
9 Gupkar Gagribal Point and back	1	0	0	0	13	0
10 For halt, after 2 hours for every hour	0	4	0	0	3	0
11 From one station to another of the following station—(Jamallatta, Chatta- bal, Zainakadal, Maharaj Ganj, Amirakadal, Maisuma, Drug- jan Badamibagh, Rainawari- and Nedous Hotel)	0	2	0	per passanger		
12 First hour	0	14	0	0	11	0
For subsequent hour	0	8	0	0	6	0
For half an hour	0	8	0	0	6	0

1	For first hour	...	0	8	0
2	Subsequent hour	...	0	6	0
3	For full day	...	2	8	0
4	For half day	...	1	8	0
5	Chashma Shahi and back	...	1	8	0
6	Nishat and back	...	1	12	0
7	Shalamar and back	...	2	0	0
8	Harwan and back	...	3	0	0
9	For first half hour	...	0	4	0
10	For one hour	...	0	8	0
11	From one station to another station		0	1	6

Tariff of rates for registered Shikaras

Hire of Shikaras by hours within Municipal limits

Shikara ... Annas. 4

Hanji (Boatman) ... „ 6 each

For half day of 4 hours or over 2 hours upto 4

hours:- Shikara ... Annas. 4

Hanji ... „ 8 each

For full day of 8 hours or 4 hours upto 8 hours

or less:- Shikara ... Annas. 8

Hanji ... „ 15 each

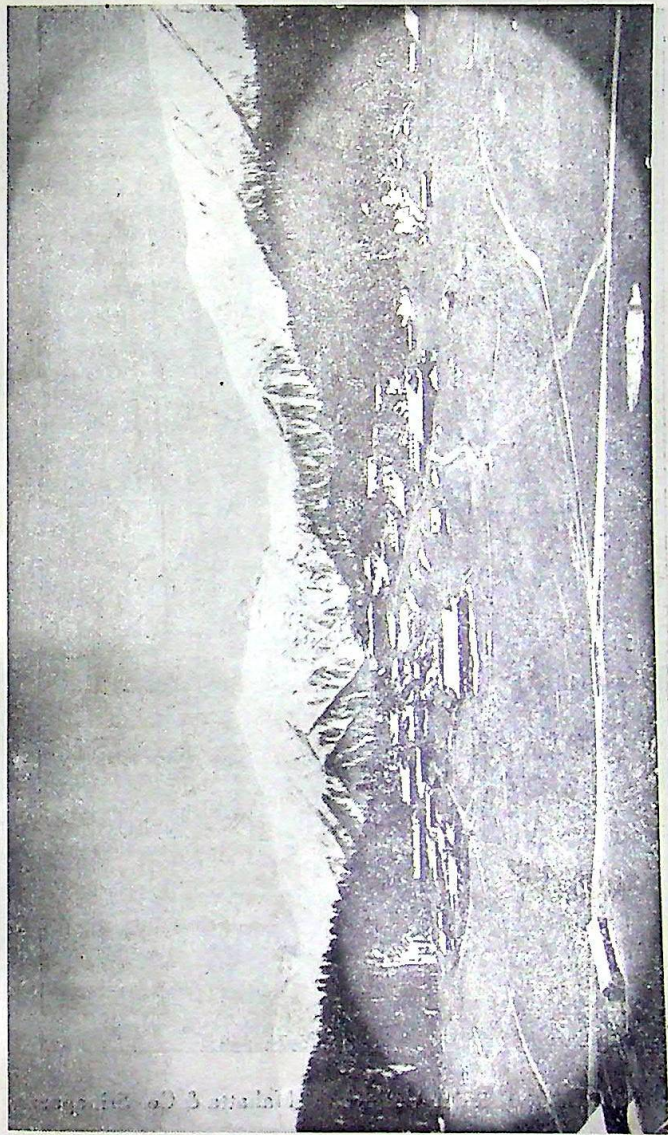
2 Hire of Shikaras by trips:-

For a trip to Gagribal and back:-

Shikara ... Annas. 4

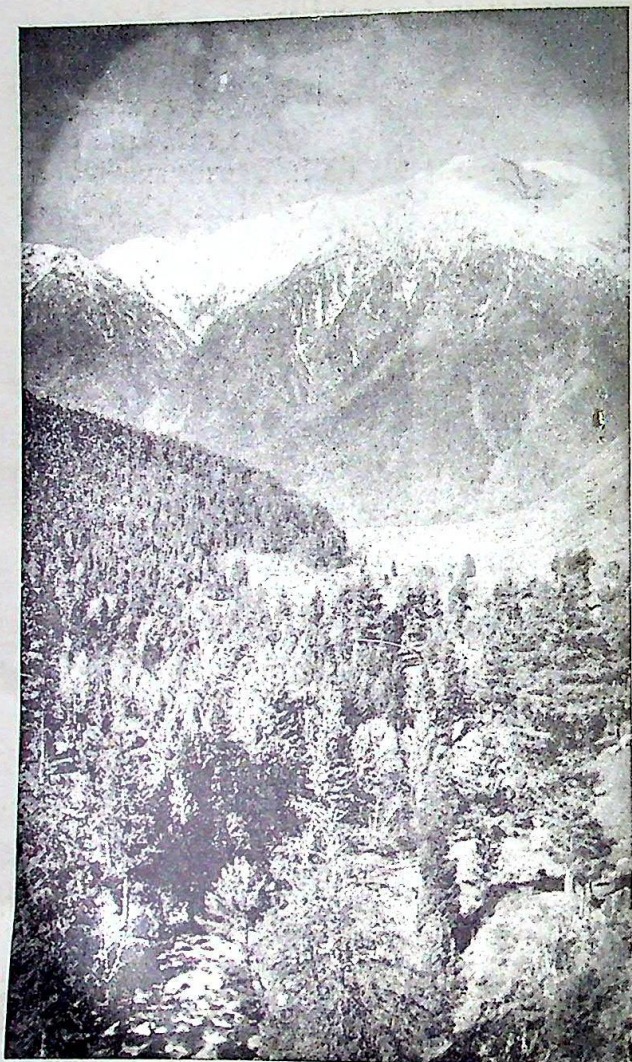
Hanji ... „ 6 each

For a trip to Nasim Bagh, or Nishat Bagh



Hridainath Srinagar

GULMARG



PAHALGAM (Liddar Valley) Mahatta & Co. Srinagar

or Nagin or Shalamar Bagh:-

Shikara	...	Annas 8
Hanji	...	15 each

- Note:- 1. The fare includes hire for the return journey also. If boats are not used for return journey the charges are the same.
2. For halt over three hours half of rates by hours are payable.

Schedule of Transport rates for and around Gulmarg

FROM AND TO	Per riding pony.	Per luggage pony.	Per cooly.	Per kahar.	Dandy hire.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Baramulla to Gulmarg or ..	1 14	1 6	0 12	0 14	0 8
Tangmarg or Tongmarg to ..	1 14	1 6	0 12	0 14	0 8
Baramulla					
Gulmarg to Tangmarg or ..	1 0	0 12	0 6	0 8	0 8
Tangmarg to Gulmarg.	1 0	0 12	0 6	0 8	0 8
Gulmarg to Khilanmarg ..	1 0	0 12	0 8	0 10	0 8
and back	1 0	0 12	0 8	0 10	0 8
Gulmarg to Baba Rishi ..	1 0	0 12	0 8	0 10	0 8
and back	1 0	0 12	0 8	0 10	0 8
Gulmarg to Alpatri and back	2 0	1 0	0 12	1 0	0 8
Gulmarg per day (8 hours)	1 0	0 8	0 7	0 9	0 8
Gulmarg for less than 4 ,,	0 8	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 8
Gulmarg for less than 2 ,,	0 4	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 8
Out of Gulmarg per stage	1 0	0 12	0 6	0 7	0 8

Rid ponies at Gulmarg

		Rs.	as.	ps.
To Apparwat	...	2	0	0
To Lian Marg	...	1	8	0
To Ferozepore Nullah	...	1	8	0
To Ningle Nullah	...	1	8	0

Transport Rates.

Transport.	Rates per stage.	Remarks.
------------	------------------	----------

I—Liddar Valley

Riding Pony	...	...	1	1	6	per stage
Pack Pony	...	...	0	13	6	" "
Coolie	...	...	0	6	6	" "

II—Khanabal to Pahalgam

Riding Pony	...	...	2	0	0	for 2 stages
Pack Pony	...	...	1	8	0	" "

III—Pahalgam to Panchtarni

Riding Pony	3	12	0	for 3 stages	The road is hilly
Pack Pony	3	0	0	" "	" "

IV—Pahalgam to Amarnathji

Riding Pony	1	4	0	per stage.	The road is hilly
Pack Pony	1	0	0	" "	" "

NOTE:—Rates from Khanabal to Kishtwar are not fixed
Visitors should make their arrangements for
transport for this journey at Islamabad and
settle all terms before starting.

ALPHABETIC DIRECTORY

We give below a list, arranged in an
alphabetic order, of prominent business insti-
tutions, doctors, hotels banks, hospitals etc,
in Srinagar.

Agencies (Tourist)

1. CONTINENTAL FAIRWAYS
2. Army Agency
3. Hind Tourists
4. Cockburn Agency
5. Kashmir Houseboat Owner's Agency
6. Kashmir General Agency
7. Universal Agency
8. Skinner's Agency
9. Himalayan Agency

Accomodation

(a). EUROPEAN HOTELS

Nedou's Hotel	(Br. at Gulmarg)
Lake View Hotel	
Regina Hotel	
Savoy Hotel	(Br. Plaza, Phalgam)

Golf View (Br. at Gulmarg)
 Jehlum View
 Park Hotel
 Castle Hotel
 Mrs. Byrne Boarding house
 Mrs Gatmall Boarding house
 Mrs. O. Connor „ „ (Br. at Gulmarg)
 Mrs. Amsbury „ „ (Br. at Gulmarg)
 May Fair Hall
 Sams

(b). INDIAN STYLE

Kashmir Hindu Hotel
 Khalsa Hotel (Brs. at Gulmarg & Pahalgam)
 Majestic Hotel
 Punjab Muslim Hotel
 Coronation Hotel
 Vijay Hotel
 National Hotel
 Bharat Hotel
 Madan Hotel

(c). RESTAURANTS AND CAFES

Coffee Club
 Standard Restaurant, with Bar
 Temple Bar
 Blue Bird, with Bar
 Kig Cafee

OPEN AIR CAFE & FREE READING ROOM

ARTS AND CRAFTS MANUFACTURERS
 Ganemede

Suffering Moses
 Shah Brothers
 Bahar Shah & Sons
 Gulam Mohi-ud-Din & Sons
 Sham Lal & Co. Rainawari
 Asia Crafts
 P. Ragho Ram & Sons
CONTINENTAL FAIRWAYS.

Auctioners

1. Wilker & Co.
2. Pestonjee & Co.
3. Kashmir Art Manufacturers.

Banks

Lloyds Bank Ltd.
 Imperial Bank of India
 Punjab National Bank Ltd.
 Bharat Bank Ltd.
 Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.
 Traders Bank Ltd.
 National Bank of Lahore Ltd.
 Punjab & Kashmir Bank Ltd.
 Laxshmi Commercial Bank
 Federal Bank of Kashmir Ltd.

Book Sellers, Stationers & News Agents

LITERATURE PALACE, the B u n d
(Branches at Domel & Pahalgam)
Raina's News Agency (Branch at Gulmarg)
Drupdey's Bookstall.

Cinemas

Regal (Branch at Gulmarg).
Amrish.
Palladium.

Chemists

Lambert & Co.
Harker & Co.
Car & Co.
J. R. Smith.
Sunshine & Co.
S. N. Channa.

Cremation grounds & Burial grounds

Dodhganga Cremation ground (near
Karan Nagar)
Noorbag Cremation ground (down Seventh
Bridge
Sheikbag burial ground for Christians.

Camping Ground

Naseembag
Chinarbag.

Colleges

Amar Singh College
D. A. V. College.
S. P. College
Hindu College
Presentation Convent College
Vishwa Bharti Institute

Clubs

Amar Singh Club
Srinagar Club (Br. at Gulmarg & Nagin)
Harrison club
Ski-ing Club, Gulmarg

Doctors

a. SPECIALIST DOCTORS

Dr. Gwash Lal	Dr. Balwant Singh
Dr. (Mrs.) Gubbey	Dr. Soni (Dentist)
Dr. Vaishnavi	

b. GENERAL DOCTORS

Dr. Peshin	Dr. Chhogtu
Dr. Atri	Dr. Mohan Singh

Dr. Fotedar Dr. (Mrs.) Subberwal
 Dr. Bhushan (Dentist)

Dancing

Nedou's. Srinagar Club.
 Sam's. Blue Bird.
 Gogia Pasha.

Exporters

CONTINENTAL FAIRWAYS, the BUND
 Johnson & Co.

Shakos

And most of the Arts and Crafts dealers

Factories

Karan Singh Woollen Mills
 Government Silk Factory
 Government Silk Weaving Factory
 Kashmir Carpet Co.
 Sarwanand Raina Silk Manufacturers
 Hadow's Carpet Company
 East India Carpet Co.
 Kailas Carpet Co.
 Michal Carpet Co.
 Kashmir Canning Factory
 Ravenscroft Canning Factory
 Willow Works

Hair Dresser

Francis
A. N. John

Mrs. Hessing
Miss. Lodge

Hospitals

Hari Singh Civil Hospital
C. M. S. Hospital
D. J. Zenana Hospital
Kashmir Nursing Home
Rattan Rani Hospital
Kashmir National Hospital
Civil Veterinary Hospital

Lending Bookstalls

LITERATURE PALACE
Raina's

Motor Services

Punjab Transport Services
L. S. K. T. Ltd.
P. K. T. Ltd.
Allied Charddin & Sons
S. Murree Kashmir Transporters
N. W. R. Out Agency

Optitions

Hasan Brothers
Kak Brothers
Stanely & Co.

Presses

Kashmir Standard Press
Broca's Artistic Press
Normal Press
Vasant Art Press
Krishna Printing Press
Kashmir Mercantile Press

Papers

Hamdarad (Urdu daily)
Martand
" "
Kashmir Times (English weekly)
Khidmat (Urdu daily)
(English weekly)
Kashmir Chronical etc., etc.

Photographers

Dutta & Sons.
Mahatta & Co.
P r e c o
Royal Photo Co.

Royal Photo House

Tailors

Navayug

F. E. Paul

H. L. Gupta & Co.

Shah Brothers

Tonga Stands

Maisuma

Nedous

Polo Ground

Dal Gate

Hari Singh High Street.

Wine Merchants & Provision dealers

S. N. Channa and sons.

Universal Agency.

Kashmir General Agency

Western Stores.

Eastern Agency.

New Agency (only provisions)

Himalayan Agency

Army Agency

Pestonjee & Co.

Skinner's Agency

Munwar Shah & Sons (Provisions only)

Thakur's Agency (provisions only)
Guide's Agency

Walking avenues

The Bund
Sonawar.
Boulevard.
Munshi Bagh.

Parks

Partap Park
Harising Zenana Park
Municipal park

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